I.O. 6023

Form No. 2
G 25,000-11-24.

No 3

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Intelligence Office. Station.

June 6, 1925

REPORT ON Intelligence Matters.

Made by D. S. Tinkler. Forwarded by J. H. Givens C.I.D.

Sir,

The following noteworthy events have occurred on and since the morning of June 5:-

EXTENSION OF THE STRIKE.

Further large numbers of Chinese employees of foreign concerns joined in the general strike on June 5, whilst an increasing number of workers in Chinese employ have also gone on strike. In several plants, fairly large numbers of strikers have, however, resumed work and it is obvious that many others would do likewise were it not for the effect of intimidation.

1420 employees, mostly women, of the Wei Tung Cotton Mill (Chinese) 12, Lay Road, struck work on June 5 and 300 women walked out of the Sung Sing Cotton Mill (Chinese) 78 Ward Road.

150 men employed at the Presbyterian Mission Press, 155 North Szechuen Road Extension (Outside Limits) failed to appear for work at 7 a.m. June 5.

By 2 p.m. June 5 practically all employees of the British Cigarette Co.'s factory at 56 Dixwell Road had struck work increasing the total number of strikers from this plant to 350.

All employees of the Ching Yuin Silk Weaving Co.'s factory (Chinese) 400 Chaoufoong Road, struck work on the morning of June 5. They consist of 120 men and about 80 women. 58 workers from the same company's godown at 586 Yochow Road also went on strike.

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Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

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Workers of the Nagai Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills Nos. 3, 4 and 5 East, 5 West, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Pootoo Road and Gordon Road Districts were paid out on June 5 without any disturbances occurring.

Nearly all the Chinese servants at the Burlington Hotel to the number of about 70, walked out at 2 p.m. June 5.

Servants left a foreign residence at 125 Jessfield Road and several cases are reported to have occurred in the French Concession. Anti-foreign leaflets have been mailed and otherwise extensively distributed to servants working in foreign dwellings.

About 100 employe~~rs~~s of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. including the instrument staff are on strike. Foreigners are able to cope with the ordinary routine.

All employe~~rs~~s of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. (who are sleeping on the firm's premises) and of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. are now at work. The messengers employed by all three companies are still on strike and recipients of telegrams are asked to call themselves to take delivery.

150 coolies employed at the Sinza Road Water Tower struck work at 6 a.m. June 5, whilst about 11 a.m. a few students who were endeavouring to persuade P.W.D. coolies to leave the Markham Road Depot fled at the approach of a foreign Constable.

The Chinese staffs of the North China D.N, the Shanghai Times, the China Press and the Shanghai Mercury are nearly all still absent.

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Some of the striking office employees of the P. and O. Bank, the American-Oriental Bank and the Banque Sino-Belge are expected to return to work on the morning of June 6. A piece of lead was thrown through a window of the Compradore Office of the Chartered Bank at 2.45 p.m. June 5 and the Compradore has received a letter by mail threatening that he will be shot if his staff continues to work.

53 Chinese banks and exchange shops in Central District remain closed but carry on business through back doors, side doors or grille windows.

Compradores of nearly all large foreign firms in Central District have received threatening letters urging them and their staffs to discontinue working for foreigners. In many cases the postage on these missives has to be paid by the addressees.

25 fitters and coolies of the China General Omnibus Co. Connaught Road, walked out at 11 a.m. June 5. All conductors reported for duty on June 5. Only No. 9 Route is being served (Avenue Road, Avenue Edward VII. and Avenue Foch between 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.) each bus being guarded by a member of the Shot Gun Corps.

All students of the Southern University, 44 Markham Road, and of the Great China University, 201 Ferry Road, have vacated the premises of the institutions.

60 men from the Asiatic Engineering Works (U.S.) 130 East Yuhang Road and about 400 from the P.W.D. workshops in Wayside are now on strike.

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Many of the carrying coolies employed at the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's wharves and at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf have resumed work but all are still on strike at the Dairen Kisen Kaisha (South Manchuria Railroad), the O.S.K. and the N.Y.K. wharves.

300 male and female workers of the Van Hwa Silk Filature (Chinese) 1900 Tongshan Road are now on strike.

All garbage coolies in the northern and eastern districts struck work on the morning of June 5.

A small number of coolies in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. at Pootung struck work on June 5.

80 out of 300 striking fitters and brass smiths from the Tramway Co.'s sheds, Hart Road, returned to work on the afternoon of June 4 and morning of June 5.

At 10 p.m. June 5 the "boys" of the S.V.C. Club walked out. They had received intimidating letters.

The Ford Hire Service chauffeurs in the French Concession struck work at 1 p.m. June 5. A complete strike of garage chauffeurs is expected on June 6.

600 employees, mostly women, have resumed work at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (Japanese) 2 Tengyueh Road.

500 fitters and coolies of the Riverside Power Station resumed work on June 5., leaving an equal number still out.

80 workers at the Tang Han stone yard (Japanese) 65 Wayside Road returned.to work on the afternoon of June 5.

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Market conditions in Wayside have improved.

Determined attempts were made on the morning of June 5 to intimidate the few remaining stall holders in the Wuchow Road market by polluting their produce.

Markets in general are carrying on about half normal pressure.

All Chinese shops throughout the Settlement remain half shuttered but are carrying on extensive business. Most of the Chinese shops in the French Concession were half closed on June 5.

ASSAULTS ON JAPANESE AND OTHER FOREIGNERS.

Throughout the day, June 5, these were practically negligible in the Settlement.

About 8.15 p.m. June 5 a stone was thrown at a foreigner (unknown) riding in a riesha on North Szechuen Road near Jukong Road. It missed its target and crashed through a shop window, the noise arousing a group of Chapei Merchant Volunteers standing on Jukong Road on both sides of the North Szechuen Road Extension. They hastily loaded their rifles and in the excitement one of them fired a shot into the air which so alarmed his comrades that they scampered off in all directions into Chapei.

ATTACKS ON STREET CARS.

A Russian named N. Prokojieff (286 Avenue Joffre) was

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Made by Forwarded by

struck in the face by a stone thrown at a street car in which he was travelling on Seward Road near Yuenfong Road at 2 p.m. June 5.

COLLISIONS BETWEEN POLICE AND STRIKE PICKETS AND PROPAGANDISTS.

At 10.20 a.m. June 5 on Jessfield Road near Connaught Road, a Chinese thought to be carrying propagandist literature was arrested by a party of S.M.P. Reserves in a motor car. He was found to have a newspaper only and was released.

Trooper Sub Inspector Beale who was in the vicinity reports that a few minutes after the incident 6 or 7 Chinese Merchant Volunteers came from the direction of Jessfield Village and fired three shots from their rifles. It is not known if the shots were aimed at the Sub Inspector.

Yours Obediently,

D. S.

D. C. I.

no 3

Shanghai, June 6, 1925.

Bulletin of Incidents connected with the General Strike.

A Chinese Police Constable wearing a long gown over his uniform was seen removing Municipal proclamations on Nanking Road at 2 p.m. June 5 by a member of the Police Special Reserve (J. J. Keegan). The latter seems to have been at a loss as to how he should act and allowed the culprit to escape. Report by C.D.I. Reeves.

The foreign accountant of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Mr. H. R. Palmer, has stated that several Chinese telephone operators have expressed their willingness to resume work, but the management declines to allow them to go back. Report received by C.D.I. Reeves.

~~Dr. Max Kindler,~~ an ex-Austrian of very unsavoury reputation, who is now serving in the Police Special Reserve reports that he has seen letters showing that Messrs. Musso and Fischer have done some service for the Soviet which has won them the approbation of Karachan, the Soviet Minister. Kindler is of the opinion that Messrs. Musso and Fischer are now working on behalf of the Soviet to further the present anti-foreign movement. C. D. I. Reeves report

Detectives inquiries indicate that the report in the Russian Press to the effect that an assault had been perpetrated by a crowd of Chinese upon Russians in Chapei is entirely without foundation. The allegation that a Chinese was killed in the alleged affray is equally untrue. Billets have been found in the Astor House for the Russians alleged to have been concerned in the supposed incident. No corroboration can be found of the suggestion that Dolgorakoff, the benefactor of these Russians, has sympathy with the parties concerned in the present anti-foreign movement. C. D. I. Reeves report

no 3

A student of Nanyang University, a Government school at No. 863 Avenue Haig, was caught by Police on Great Western Road at 3 p.m. June 5 whilst endeavouring to persuade P.W.D. coolies to strike.

It is rumoured that three officers of the Bolshevik Red Army will arrive shortly in Shanghai to assist in a campaign being organized by the Soviet with a view to aggravating the anti-foreign feelings of the students and agitators.

Col. Chang Ts Ying, Chief of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, on the afternoon of June 5 detailed thirty armed gendarmes to Pootung to protect foreign firms there.

A general strike has been declared by the workers of the Sung Sing ( ) Cotton Mill, (Chinese), No. 2 Ichang Road. Some 2,290 workers are involved. Most of these reside in Chapei, where intimidation is rife.

A Chinese named Loh Zien Foh ( ), No. 303 Wuchow Road, was at 9 p.m. June 5 assaulted on that thoroughfare by a crowd of one hundred and fifty loafers who accused him of wearing a hat made in Japan.

Students to the number of 1,500 who were holding a demonstration on a piece of vacant ground near the junction of Dixwell and Urga Roads on June 5 were dispersed by an armoured car, whose crew thought the place where the demonstration was being held was within the Settlement.

Two coolies who live at 155 Ningpo Road and a shop assistant who lives at 196 Ningpo Road were arrested and charged at 9 p.m. 5/6/25 for posting pamphlets.

no 3

About 300 men ~~were~~ rounded up by the ~~volunteers~~ S.V.C. in Louza district during the night June 5 - 6, ~~but after being questioned they~~ were allowed to go after being questioned.

Twenty five students arrived from Hangchow at 7.30 p.m. June 5 and are now staying in the Poyang Hotel( ), Chapei. A further batch of forty one students, who arrived on the same day from Nanking, are living in the same hotel.

Lee Tsao Ling(李藻麟), Chief Staff Officer to General Chang Chung Chang arrived in Shanghai from the North by rail at 6.50 a.m. June 5.

Hsu Yuan(許元), newly appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai arrived at the S.M.R. North Station from Nanking by rail at 10 p.m. June 5.

The visitors at the Labourers' Club, Tan Tsz Wan, Chapei, on June 5 included several members of the Chapei Volunteer Corps in uniform.

Form No. 4
G 25,000-11-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 26th, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Morgan. Forwarded by

Sir:-

In connection with the strike in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's mills and the Dong Sing Spinning & Weaving mill are still closed down for work.

All other firms in the district are working as usual. The district has been quiet all day with no signs of trouble of any description.

Appended are the numbers of work people presenting themselves at the mills for the 50% of wages on February 24th, 1925.

Mill.	Day Duty.		Night Duty.	
No. 3	594		440	
" 4	666		712	
" 5 East	876		562	
" 5 West	547		558	
" 7	466		409	
" 8	172		242	
" 9 Spinning	240		255	
" 9 Weaving	336		543	
" 12	216		136	
" 13	403		386	
" 14	343		358	
" 15	435		414	
Total:	4,770	56%	5,081	74%

On February 26th, 1925 a bonus will be paid to the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's employees, the tickets to draw their bonus were given out on February 24th, 1925 which accounts for the decided increase of attendants.

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. February 24th, 1925 a meeting of between 20 and 30 representatives of the strikers was held at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapei, behind closed doors. It was passed that the 20 cents per day which had been promised to the strikers would be paid to the officials and representatives only.

About 8 p.m. February 22nd, 1925 a Chinese female named Wong Siau Mai (王小妹) alias Wong Ah Ching (王阿金) age 21 years, Cantonese, and a Chinese male giving the name of Koo Zing Tsang (顧明章) native of Woosung employed with the B.A.T. Pootung came to this Station with some food to give to Sung Liang Wei (in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting), they understanding that he was locked up at this Station. They were subjected to lengthy questioning as to their connection with Sung Liang Wei but were very reluctant to answer, the man stated he did not know him and had only accompanied his friend to this Station, the woman stated she only knew Sung through working with his wife in a stocking factory.

They made several contradictory statements as to their business, addresses etc. but as they were not recognised by any of our informers as having been seen during the strike were allowed to go. On leaving the Station they were followed and eventually went into the Nyi Ping Lee (義平里), Jukong Road, O. O. L. on the West Side of North Szechuen Road. The woman went into a small school No.488 Nyi Ping Lee, known as the Zang Tsu School (西走學堂), the man went into another school at No. 483 Nyi Ping Lee, known as the Chau Yang School (秋養學堂).

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. C. I.

D. S.

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T.H./2000-10-24.

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REPORT ON .....

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Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

P/S

365 Machanics worked in No. 5, 7, 8, & 12 Mills during the day, cleaning machinery.

20 Mechanics worked in Nos. 3 & 4 Mills, during the day, cleaning machinery.

Form 1
G. 95 M. 10-24.

Memorandum

FROM THE POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
Pootoo Road STATION.

Shanghai, [illegible] 10th., 192[illegible]

To The Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Noted & recommended this record be filed

Sir,

I respectfully beg to report that C.P.C. [illegible] Lung [illegible] for complicions [illegible] on the [illegible] of February 10th., 1926. This man, one Sikh and one Chinese constables was with me on the above date when about 400 rioters attacked No.13 & 14 Mills, beat up the Japanese employees and were wrecking the Mills when we came on the scene. We were obliged to use force, with the result that [illegible] rioters [illegible] Chinese, [illegible] on the [illegible]. [illegible] were convicted on the 14th inst., being sentenced to 30 days imprisonment or a fine of $50.00. I am quite [illegible] our early arrival on the scene and subsequent action saved a [illegible] situation.

Yours [illegible]

J. Foley
Inspector i/c.

Form No. 2
C. S. 1000-11-24.

C. I. D.
L. O. REG
No. 6023
Date 16 5 25

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootung Road Station.

May 16th, 1925.

REPORT ON Release of a leading strike leader by the Ching Tsa Ting (警察廳) Authorities.

Sub.

Made by D. S. MacDonald. Forwarded by T. Yo Cy Insp'r

Sir:-

I beg to report re. above case, no. I. D. 6023, that every endeavour has been made by officers of this Station to locate a Chinese, named, Sung Liang Wei (宋良尉) but without success. He was stated to be a leading strike agitator in the Cotton Mill strike which occurred between February 10th, 1925 and March 14th 1925. A warrant of arrest is on file at this Station but from information received, it appears that he has been released by the Ching Tsa Ting Authorities, he proceeded to China and has not returned to Shanghai.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient,
Sgd. J. S. Macdonald
D. S. MacD.

D. C. I.

Form No. 8
O. 25,000-11-27

J.G 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

March First, 1926.

REPORT ON Release of a leading strike agitator by the Ching Tsa Ting (警察廳) Authorities.

Made by D. S. Forbin. *Forwarded by* T. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

I beg to report that at 11 a.m. March 17th 1926, an application was made to the Ching Tsa Ting (警察廳) Authorities for the extradition of one Sung Liang Wei (孫良尉), a leading agitator in the recent cotton mills strike, who was arrested in Chapei on February 19th 1926 at the instance of this Section, on a charge of intimidation. Previous applications had been made without success. Armed with the necessary extradition papers, we were again informed that no decision had yet been arrived at in connection with the case.

At 10-30 a.m. March 20th 1926 a further application for Sung Liang Wei's extradition was made when we were informed that he had been released on March 16th 1926 by order of the Chief of Police, at the request of representatives of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Japanese Mill Owners, so that when we were told on March 17th that no decision had been arrived at, the man had already been released. At 3-00 p.m. March 20th 1926, Zee Ko Seng (徐子性), general secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in an interview at his office, informed us that he had been in charge of negotiations, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the recent labour trouble, that his last visit to the Ching Tsa Ting was on March 10th 1926, & that he was unaware that Sung Liang Wei had been released until he was informed by Chief Detective Inspector Givens over the telephone on the morning of March 20th 1926. He further stated that the Chamber of Commerce did not go security, and are in no way responsible for the man.

Mr. Okada of the Naigai Wata Kaisha Company was unaware that Sung Liang Wei had been released, and he does not know of any request

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G. [illegible],000-11-24

nanghai Municipal Police.

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REPORT ON .....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

To the Order of Chinese Police for the Defence.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forbes

D. S.

D. C. I.

D.S. Forbes,
Please note
W.H. 21/2/25

Form No. 1
C.25,000-1-28

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road. Station.

March 10th, 1928.

REPORT ON Mixed Court proceedings of the persons charged in connection with the Japanese Cotton Mills Strike.

Made by D. S. Donnan. *Forwarded by*

Sir:-

In connection with the attached file No.10021, I beg to report that the case against the persons charged from this Station for offences in connection with the cotton mills strike was concluded at the Mixed Court, Messrs Lou and Higgins on March 4th 1928 when the following sentences were handed down:-

No.1 Tsang Yung (張 榮), a student at the Lun Hua College Robison Road to sign a personal bond.

No.2 Tsu Ding Zai (蘇 定 才), No.3 Sung S Liang (沈 子 良), No.4 Tung Siao Cheu (董 小 秋), No.5 Tsang Zang Kwang (張 長 坤), No.6 Wang Poo Ding (王 浦 定), No.7 Tong Sin Soong (湯 錫 崇), No.8 Lieu Sieu Ling (劉 秀 林), No.9 Zung Poo Tue (鄭 布 德), and No.10 Tseu Kwang Ching (周 光 卿). Fined $50.00 each or 50 days including days of detention.

No.11 Li Ching Sung (李 興 生), and No.13 Chi Siau S Ts (李 小 四 子). Six months, including days of detention. No.12 Sau Ching Dei (許 金 弟). Dismissed. No.1 was charged with Riot. From No.2 to 13 were charged with Riot, Wilful Damage and Assault.

Chiang Yung Sien (姜 文 賢), Poo Yung Ting (浦 雲 鼎) and Kon Tsung Cha (郭 根 茶) were charged with Distributing Mutinous Pamphlets and fined $50.00 or 2 weeks each.

The following were charged with Intimidation:-

Tseu Sau Kyuen (周 世 元).	Dismissed.
Yau Yung Hao (姚 文 豪).	Dismissed.
Wang Siao S Ts (王 小 四 子).	Fined $50.00 or 2 weeks.
Zau Hai Tsing (趙 海 清.	To sign a personal bond.
Zung In Sung (鄭 [illegible] 生).	$10.00 or one week.

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Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Zau Sing Too Ts (趙小東子). $20.00 or two weeks.

The P.S. appeared for the prosecution and all the accused were represented by Mr. Covey with the exception of No.1 Tsang Yung who was defended by a Cantonese Lawyer named Mr. Liu.

Apart from the student Tsang Yung, a student at the Dan Hua College, Robison Road being arrested and charged with Riot, this college can not be in any way connected with the strike movement or any Communists propoganda.

With reference to the man named Sung Liang Wei (孫良威) at present in custody at the Ching Tse Ting (警察廳) and for whom repeated applications have been made for his extradition on a Mixed Court Warrant and Despatch on a charge of Intimidation, a further application for him was made on March 18th 1926 but without success.

The Ching Tse Ting Authorities stating that they have not decided what action they will take in the matter.

A further report will be forwarded in this connection.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forbes

D. C. I. D. S.

Form No. 2
T.B. 2000-10-24.

J 0 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

March 6th., 1920.

REPORT ON Summary of Bonuses paid by the Nalgai Wata Kaisha Company to their employees.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Inspector Foley.

Sir,

The following is a Summary of the Bonuses paid by the Nalgai Wata Kaisha Company to their employees:-

(1) A monthly bonus is paid to the workers on wages earned as follow: A worker earning $10 per mth. is paid $1.50 small money.

A worker earning $8. " " " " $1.10 small money.

A worker earning $6. " " " " $0.60 small money.

This bonus is paid out in full each month.

(2) A fortnightly extra bonus is paid to the workers on wages earned as follows:

A worker earning $2. per fortnight is paid $0.20 silver

" " " $3.00 " " " " $0.30 "

and so on. This bonus is paid fortnightly in addition to the No. (1) monthly bonus.

(3) A special savings bonus is paid to the workers as follows:

A worker earning $6. or over up to $8. is credited with $0.80.

A worker earning $8. " " " " $10. " " " $1.00.

A worker earning $10. " " " " " " " $1.20.

Of this bonus, half is paid to the workers monthly, the other half is placed in the Company until it reaches $10.00.

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March 6th., 1925.

REPORT ON

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Foley

After reaching $10. it must remain with the Company for 5 years after which it would be paid out. After the amount in the Company has reached $10. say after 1½ years the worker receives the full amount of bonus monthly. The object of this bonus is to ensure 5 years service of the employees. If an employee leaves the service before 5 years, after having been credited with the $10. it is forfeited.

An alteration in No. (5) special savings bonus has now been made and notices were posted in the mills on March 5th., 1925. The alteration is to the effect that instead of an employee after having been credited with the $10. having to wait 5 years, for it to mature, he will receive it in full after it has been in the Company for 1½ years.

In addition (a) Owing to the recent hard times, a temporary concession is made whereby employees who have been credited with the $10. but which has not yet matured (1½ years) will be made an advance of $5. the remaining $5. will be paid at the end of 1½ years.

(b) For those workers whose savings have not reached $10. a half of the amount saved will be advanced if required. In this case the workers will be required to save until they have saved the usual amount of $10. for instance: If a worker has saved $6. he will be advanced $3. but he must save another $4. and then wait until it

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REPORT ON

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Foley

matures for 1½ years.

Alteration in the condition of No. 3 Bonus will in my opinion tend a good deal in obviating any further trouble with the employees, one of their most important grievances in the recent strike being the lengthed period for which this Bonus was held by the Company.

I have not heard the workers themselves had any grievance. [illegible]

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible] Foley

Inspector.

Commissioner of Police.

D.C.I.
For inform.
[illegible] C.P.
6/3/25.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

March 5th, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Stoppage of work at the Naigai Wata Kaisha No. 3 Mill.

Made by D. S. Forkin. *Forwarded by* J. Foley Inspr.

Sir:-

Herewith, I beg to forward the names and addresses of those male employees at the Naigai Wata Kaisha Company's No. 3 Mill who took the most prominent part in the stoppage of work and damage to machinery at that mill on the morning of March 3rd 1925:- Workman's number 87 Woo Siau Tsung (何小春), unnumbered house Ferry Road, this is the person who started the argument with the forewoman which led up to all the trouble. No. 5 Wong Ah Nyi (王阿二), residing at Zak Wei Yau (石尾窰), off Ferry Road, O. O. L. No. 40 Wong Soo Sung (王素生), Zak Wei Yau (石尾窰) off Ferry Road, O. O. L. No. 78 Woo Kyeu Sung (何崑生), Tsa Ah Ping Village (茶娃坪) off Gordon Road. No. 101 Ngan Kyung Yui (顏金餘), Ferry Road. No. 110 Loh Tsung Yoong (陸正榮), Zak Wei Yau (石尾窰), off Ferry Road, O. O. L. No. 130 Kau Ah Sze (高阿四), Zak Wei Yau (石尾窰), off Ferry Road, O. O. L. The above seven persons started to smash up the machinery etc. and were joined by the remainder of the male workers in the department.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Forkin

D. C. I.

D. S.

Form No. 2
C 25,000(1)-21.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6023
4/3/25.

Pootoo Road Station.

March 4th, 1925.

REPORT ON Stoppage of work at the Nagai Wata Kaisha No.3 Mill.

Made by D. S. Forkin. *Forwarded by* T. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

I beg to report that at 7.30 a.m. March 3rd, 1925 a telephone message was received from Mr. Motoki of the Nagai Wata Kaisha Company reporting that the employees of their No. 3 Mill, West Soochow Road were damaging the machinery. All available men under Inspector Foley immediately proceeded there and found that all the sixty frames in the Ring Spinning Department had been dislocated and all work in that department stopped, the floor was littered with bobbins, cotton, broken electric bulbs, lamp shades, glass from the roof and a broken clock. From enquiries made it was ascertained that 103 males, mostly boys between 14 and 17 years of age and 34 females started work in this department at 6 a.m. March 3rd. All went well until about 7.40 a.m. when one of the forewomen had occasion to speak to one of the boys owing to him getting behind in his work in not having empty bobbins in readiness to replace the full ones. This boy became abusive to the forewoman and told her that other mills employed boys specially for that work, also that the Nagai Wata Kaisha Company had not paid any gratuity to the hands on resuming work after the strike as other firms had done. The boy, joined by six or seven other male workers went to the Chinese foreman to report the incident, but the foreman who was a substitute did not give them any satisfaction and told them to wait until the regular foreman returned to work. These workers becoming angered by the attitude of the foreman collected almost all the other male workers together and commenced to smash up the machinery etc., the damage being estimated by the management at $1,242.42 to machinery and $117.05 to electric fittings, windows etc. In view of all the

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sixty frames being damaged it was difficult to discriminate who were the most responsible persons but the police are satisfied that the boys who went to interview the Chinese foreman took the most prominent part, this was pointed out to the management but they declined to take any action on the workers promising to resume work which they did at about 12.45 p.m. All the frames with the exception of one were very soon in working order and work has been carried on the remainder of the day without any further trouble.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S.

Please attach list names and addresses, of those who took the most prominent part, for second-part.

D. C. I.

J.6 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, February 26, 1925.

Det. Sergeant Forkin,
Pootoo Road Station,

A concise but comprehensive report on the labour unrest during the month in your district will be required at the end of February. This account should contain information on the following points:-

1. Description of the schools and unions where workers used to foregather previous to strike and nature of their activities with particulars of their relation to other institutions of learning or organizations.
2. The origin of the dispute.
3. The extent to which it arose from (a) discontent (b) intimidation.
4. Extent of demonstrations and propaganda and effect of these elements on strike.
5. Part played by students in propaganda or other efforts to promote strike, and schools with which these students are connected.
6. Connection of agitators with communist movement or other political parties.
7. The number of workers male and female in each mill involved in the strike.
8. Number of days trouble lasted in each mill
9. The disposition to return to work shown by the strikers as the dispute became prolonged.
10. The measures taken by the police at the various stages of the movement to mitigate the trouble and the extent to which these contributed towards
    (a) the preservation of order
    (b) the return of the operatives to work.
11. The extent of the damage done by strikers to machinery or buildings.
12. The financial loss which the cessation of work caused the mills affected.
13. Any other points which occur to you, such as number of persons arrested during strike.

[illegible]

Director of Criminal Intelligence

Form No. 2
G 25,000 11-24.

10603

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

March 9th, 1925.

REPORT ON Labour unrest during the month of February, 1925.

Made by D. S. Rockin. *Forwarded by* J. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

Respectfully, I beg to forward a report on the attached reports in connection with the labour unrest in the Pootoo Road district during the month of February 1925:-

1. The Western District Working Men's Day & Night School, Nos. 291, 297, & 299 Penang Road, three Chinese Houses which were used the Headquarters of the Kaigai Wata Kaisha Labourers Union. Two of the houses were broken through to make a school room, the other one was used as a recreation room. The pupils attending the school paid ten cents per month, the workers using the recreation room paid one cent amount. The students of the Shanghai University and the Southern University are said to have been teachers (without salary) at the school and no doubt preached their communist ideas.

About a week before the strike the Headquarters were removed from Penang Road to Sin Tun Lee (新德里), Chapei, in rear of the Da Tong Cotton Mill which is the Labour Union present head quarters. Two friends of Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠), a leading agitator, were seen to enter two Chinese schools on Jukong Road, Chapei, one a female went into the Ziang Tsau School (尚志學堂), situated at No. 146 Kyi Ping Lee (義品里), the other a male, went into the Chau Yang School (教養學堂) No. 400 Kyi Ping Lee.

2. The dismissal of 40 male employees on February 2nd 1925, owing to disobedience of orders, and the subsequent arrest of 6 workers who were sentenced to 3 weeks imprisonment on a charge of Intimidation.

3. (a) The Labour Union members waiting for such an

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opportunity came out, after which,

(b) they intimidated all the other workers of the Japanese owned mills and caused rioting, 17,000 workers being affected in this district.

4. Anti-Japanese pamphlets were distributed in the Settlement and Chapei, meetings were held in Chapei daily, and occasionally large crowds of workers, having white flags of the Labour Union congregated on the Chapei Side of the Creek, which misled the ignorant Chinese and caused them to stay away from the mills and follow the Communist banner.

5. The students of the Shanghai University and the Southern University were employed building up the Labour Union, under the cloak of teachers, at the School in Penang Road, in anticipation of a strike, they were also prominent speakers during the strike after the Labour Union headquarters had been removed to Chapei. Riotous pamphlets were distributed by them in the Settlement and Chapei.

One student arrested during the rioting in the Settlement belongs to the Dai Hwo College (大夏大學) Robison Road but the case is rather strong against him and the said College can not be in any other way connected with the labour trouble.

6. It is said that the strike agitators were receiving funds from the Communist agents in Shanghai to prolong the strike but this has not been verified. None of the strikers have been known to receive the strike pay 20 cents per day which was promised them.

7. The Naigai Wata Kaisha Company's mills:

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Mill.		Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 3		640	400	1040
" 4		959	949	1908
" 5	East	920	610	1530
" 6	West	1197	571	1768
" 7		800	1220	1020
" 8		480	420	900
" 9	Spinning	728	91	819
" 9	Weaving	300	1122	1422
" 12		340	200	540
" 13		640	600	1209
" 14		409	649	1058
" 15		1[illegible]	940	1240
Grand Total:		6602	6300	12902

The Hong Shing Spinning and Weaving Mill: 600 males, 1,200 females. Total 1,800.

(6) The Naigai Wata Kaisha Company's mills:

Mill.		Days.
No. 3		15
" 4		14½
" 5	East	16
" 6	West	
" 7		16
" 8		16
" 9	Spinning	16
" 9	weaving	
" 12		16

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G 25,000-11-7.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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13	13
14	13
13	14

The Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mills were stopped for a full days.

(9) The percentage of strikers attending the mills to receive the emergency allowance showed a decided increase as the strike became prolonged, which would indicate that they were all anxious to return work, probably on account hunger.

(10)a. On the day of the rioting, security 13th Inspector Foley and all available men, after a fight of short duration, against 300 or 400 strikers, suppressed a very ugly situation. And if not for the prompt arrival of the police at this time, no doubt the Japanese employers would have suffered very heavily, may be through loss of life, and considering the numbers of the strikers the damage to machinery was very slight.

At about 1 p.m. February 21st, a crowd of about 300 strikers, many armed with sticks attempted to cross the Soochow Creek from Chapei into the Settlement, no doubt with the intention of attacking the Japanese owned mills, again the early arrival of all available men under Inspector Foley and reinforcements from the Gordon Road Depot frustrated their attempts, and the numbers that did manage to cross on to the Settlement Side were very easily dispersed.

b. The arrest of one of the leading agitators in Chapei at the instance of the police of this station and the numerous arrests of persons distributing riotous pamphlets contributed

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largely to the return to work of the operatives.

(11) Damage done to machinery and buildings of the Anglo-Chinese Cotton Company's Mills.

No. 9 Mill.	$1700.20
" 13 Mill.	"1340.40
" 14 Mill.	700.20
Total:	"3040.00

Damage to the Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill. $300.00

(12) The financial loss of the Anglo-Chinese Cotton Company's Mills:

Paid out in Emergency allowances $15,990.90

Loss through non production $40,000

Miscellaneous expenses. Food for 400 Japanese placed on emergency footing, hire for motor bus etc. $10,000.00

The financial loss of the Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill.

Loss through non production	$4,600
Incidental expenses	$ 50
Total:	$4,650

(13) Persons arrested in connection with the strike.

Rioting	13
Intimidation	12
Distributing riotous pamphlets	3
Total:	28

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S.

P. C. I.

Form No. 2
G 25,000 11-24.

9.06022

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 28th, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by J. Foley Supt.

Sir:-

In connection with the recent strike of the cotton mills in this district, I beg to report that the whole of the Naigai Wata Kaisha Company's mills were working on February 28th 1925. The day shift worked all day with 90% of workers, the night shift are working with 80% of workers.

The wages for January 20th to February 10th 1925 were paid out on February 20th 1925.

The district is quite normal again, the Emergency Squad being withdrawn at 12.30 p.m.

No meetings were held at Labour Union headquarters during the day.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
J. Forkin
D. S.

D. C. I.

Noted.
W.G.

Form No. 2
G.25,000 11.25.

S.C. 64-2

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 6th, 1926.

REPORT ON Anonymous Letter addressed to Sung Yong Li (C.D.S. of Pootoo Road Station).

Made by D. S. Forkin. *Forwarded by*

Sir:-

Herewith, I beg to forward an anonymous letter received at this Station at 4.30 p.m. February 2nd 1926, addressed to C.D.S. of Sung Yong Li.

I am, Sir,

Your obedt. Servt.,

F. Forkin

D. S.

D. C. I. Noted

Translation of an Anonymous Letter addressed to Sung Yong Li, C.D.S. of Pootoo Road Station.

To Mr. Sung Yong Li and all employees:-

We beg most respectfully to state that we struck work several days ago and we have received no result. We understand that there are a number of detectives on duty at the mills main gates and on roads who are entirely traitors and bondsmen and who are willing to be the foreigners' dogs.

You do not stand on principal for Chinese and keep as one body.

You only want to give satisfactory work and do not care for our lives.

The above few lines are to tell you that the Chinese should keep as one body.

(Sgd) Chinese Workers.

Form No. 1
C.I. 20-11-21.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 28th, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forbes. *Forwarded by* T. Foley Inspr.

Sir:-

In connection with the Labour unrest in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the night work Hsieh Company opened their mills to the workers at 6 a.m. yesterday from 1925, since an agreement had been signed between representatives of the employers and the operatives at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce about 7 p.m. on February 26th 1925. The usual police precautions were taken for the protection of the workers and no cases of complaints were received at this Station. The situation can be regarded as quiet.

About 60% of the company's day employees turned up at the mills but owing to a large number not having brought their food, six mills remained closed and six resumed work. It is expected that something like normal situation will be in work on February 28th 1925. About 80% of the night employees turned up, eleven of the mills started work and one mill remained closed owing to the workers not having brought their food.

The Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill, Yorkok Road worked all day and are working the night shift at full strength.

Between 7 a.m. & 10 a.m. a meeting was held at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapei, between 300 and 400 strikers being present, the majority from the Japan & China Cotton Mill, after heated discussions about the promised strike pay the meeting broke up in disorder.

A further meeting has been called for Sunday afternoon, March 1st 1925.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
D. S. Forbes

Noted.
D. C. Marens D.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Foochow Road Station.

February 20th, 192 0.

REPORT ON Delay of Chinese Authorities in handing over a Strike Agitator.

Made by D. S. Forkin. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir:-

~~I beg to report that~~ Notwithstanding repeated applications personally and by telephone to the Chinese Authorities (Ching Tsa Ting) for the transfer to the Settlement of Sung Liang Sei (孫良惠), a strike agitator who was arrested in Chinese territory by the Municipal Police, the prisoner has not yet been handed over. D.S. Forkin ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and C.D.S. of Sung Dzoong Li ~~[illegible]~~ paid a further visit to the Ching Tsa Ting on February 27th 1920 armed with the usual extradition documents consisting of a Warrant and Despatch and requested that the prisoner be handed over to the Settlement Authorities, pointing out the serious nature of the offence against him. The application ~~The application~~ was again refused, Magistrate Tuan stating that a letter was sent to the Nanking Authorities three days ago in connection with the prisoner and that they were awaiting instructions.

A number of prisoners arrested by the Chinese Police in Pootung Street have been released and Sung Liang Sei is the only one at present in custody. The Ching Tsa Ting promises that he ~~will not be released and~~ the Settlement Authorities will be notified as soon as a decision ~~has been arrived at.~~ is reached in his case.

I am, Sir,

Your's obediently,

D. S. Forkin

D. C. I.

Copy forwarded

Form No. 2
C.S. 7/1.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 27th, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by U. S. Fowlin. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir:-

In connection with the cotton mills strike in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that all the Kaigai Wata Kaisha Company's mills are still closed down but they announce their intention of opening all their mills for work at 6 am. 27th February 1925. On February 26th 1925, 79% of day employees and 62 % of night employees handed in their books to be stamped for the 30% of wages.

At 6 a.m. February 26th 1925, the Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill, Gordon Road opened their mill to the workers when 1038 people, which is almost full strength, commenced work. They worked all day without any signs of trouble. The night shift are working at full strength, 750 workers turning in.

The necessary precautions were taken for the protection of the workers by a big number of extra police on duty in the district.

There were no signs of intimidation, no arrests were made and the district has been quiet all day. It was reported that a number of strikers attempted to intimidate the Dong Shing female workers in Chapei, but the workers called for the assistance of the Chapei Police which was given, there is no report of any arrests having been made over there.

About 4 p.m. February 26th 1925 a report was received at this Station that a procession with white flags was going along Macao Road.

All available men proceeded there and found a procession of about 20 women with white flags bearing Chinese characters urging the workers to make peace and return to work. They were all brought

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to the Station for enquiries when it was learned that the leader of the procession was a woman named Mon Tsu Ying (門 志 英), chairman of the Silk Filature Women Workers Union. She stated that she had been invited down from Tsingkong a few days ago to assist in settling the labour trouble and had received instructions from Sung Mien Fong (宋 面 芳) of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to do her utmost to get the people to return to work. She further stated that she had received information that on February 24th 1925 the Labour Union had received $50,000.00 from the Russian Communist agents in Shanghai to prolong the strike, but she had not been able to verify that information. After the necessary enquiries had been made, Inspector Foley instructed that the flags be returned to the women to proceed with the procession without interference.

Between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. February 26th 1925 a meeting of twenty or thirty representatives of the strikers met at the Labour Union Headquarters Chapel when they were told that they would be held responsible for any of the strikers under their command returning to work.

At 3 p.m. a further meeting was held at their headquarters about 300 or 400 people being present, during the course of the meeting, it is reported that one of the Union officials, having the appearance of a student, is alleged to have molested a Chinese female where upon the strikers took the female's part and a fight of short duration took part. The meeting then broke up without any police interference.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Noted.

D. C. I.

D. S.

Form 61.
I. 2000-9-24

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Foo Yuin Ting (傅 雲 汀), 26 years of age, native of Pootung taken by me Detective Inspector Givens, at Pootoo Rd. Stn on the 22nd Feb., 1926 and interpreted by Ma Lan Sung.

My name is Foo Yuin Ting (傅 雲 汀). I am a native of Pootung, and am employed in the Japan & China Cotton Mill. I have been there for one year. I live in Tsa Ah Pang (閘 北 浜) on Gordon Road. While on the way home after finishing my work on Wednesday (February 17th, 1926) morning at 6 a.m., I met two teachers of Penang Road Workers' School. The teachers in this school changed frequently, and I do not know their names. All the teachers came from the Shanghai University and Southern University. The teachers were not paid a salary. Some of them however, who were poor, were given riksha fare from time to time. The money for this purpose was taken from the society's funds, which were raised by contributions of 10 cents each per month from the pupils. Workers who used to visit the school for the purpose of recreation paid the same as the pupils. When the teachers met me, they gave me a bundle of pamphlets which they asked me to distribute. I was arrested soon afterwards. I was formerly teacher of Japanese in the school. I never saw any foreigners visit the school. Sung Liang Wei (孫 良 威) and Lieu Kwan Tseu (劉 貫 之) used to visit the school frequently. Sung Liang Wei (孫 良 威) was formerly a police watchman. I saw him in uniform on Gordon Road.

This statement is made quite voluntary and is true.

(Sgd) Foo Yuin Ting.

Form No. 2
G 25,000-11-24.

106022

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 26th, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by J. J. O'Leary Insp.

Sir:-

In connection with the strike situation in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the Nagai Wata Kaisha Company's Mills are still closed down, but about twenty or thirty men were employed in each of their mills cleaning machinery. This company paid out a bonus on February 25th, 1925, 80% of day workers receiving payment in the morning and 80% of night workers received payment in the evening. There is no information available as to when these mills will be opened to the workers.

The Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill, Gordon Road will open their mill to the day workers on the morning of February 26th, 1925, notices have been posted to that effect.

Precautions have been taken by extra police on duty in the district against intimidators and disturbances of any kind.

Between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, and 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. February 25th 1925, about 20 representatives of the strikers met at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapei, ~~behind closed doors.~~ They were instructed to inform the strikers that financial assistance had been promised by several Chinese cotton mills in the settlement and the Chapei Public Works Department, and that the strikers would receive the promised 20 cents daily during the strike, when the money was forthcoming. They were further instructed to urge to strikers to hold out for at least one week more and if by that time they had not received satisfaction, further action would be taken.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
D. S. Forkin

Noted
D. C. I.

TEL. NO. C. 743

Memorandum

Shanghai Municipal Police

February 27, 1925.

To Det. Sergt. Perkin,
Pootoo Road Station.

Please forward to the Director of Criminal Intelligence at the earliest possible moment the following particulars:-

a) the names, addresses and a general summary of the antecedents of persons arrested in connection with the strike.

b) similar details about persons wanted on warrants for offences arising out of the strike.

c) a list giving the names, addresses and any other information available about persons suspected of being concerned in the promotion or perpetuation of the strike.

d) Remarks in the briefest form possible showing the evidence against these parties.

[illegible]

Director of Criminal Intelligence

Form No. 9
G. 8500-11-25

JV .023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 25th, 1925.

REPORT ON Particulars of persons connected, and persons suspected of being concerned in the promotion and perpetuation of the cotton mills strike.

Made by D. S. Forkin. *Forwarded by* T. Yoding Insp.

Sir:-

I beg to forward particulars of persons connected, and persons suspected of being concerned in the promotion and perpetuation of the cotton mills strike.

A (1) Hyi Aa Doo (許 阿 大), No. 27 Pootoo Road, native of Kampo, single, mill worker, age 27 years.

(2) Woo Fok Yong (吳 福 榮), Chapei, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 20 years.

(3) Zien Kyung Yang (錢 金 洋), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 20 years.

(4) Tsiang Yeu Zen (蔣 有 才), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 20 years.

(5) Cheu Sau Yeu (邱 少 有), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 24 years.

(6) Tseu Li Hyi (周 連 喜), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 20 years.

The above six persons are ex-employees at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's No. 8 Mill and were sentenced to 3 weeks imprisonment on February 7th, 1925 for intimidating the workers of that mill after 4 0 male workers had been dismissed their employment.

(7) Tsang Yung (張 .榮), single, student at the Dan Hwo College (大 夏 大 學) Roolson Road, native of Szechuen, age 24 years, has been in Shanghai about 3 months.

(8) Tsu Ding Zai (蘇 定 才), Chapei, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 17 years.

(9) Sung S Liang (沈 子 良), Chapei, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 20 years.

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(10) Tong Siau Chiu (董小秋), No.5390 Robison Road, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 24 years.

(11) Tseng Zang Kweng (張長明), No.5040 Robison Road, native of Nanking, single, mill coolie, age 19 years.

(12) Wong Poo Ding (王浦定), Robison Road, native of Nanking, married, mill coolie, age 21 years.

(13) Tong Sin Song (湯錫崇), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 22 years.

(14) Lien Sien Ling (劉秀林), Chapei, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 26 years.

(15) Zung Poo Yue (鄭布遠), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 23 years.

(16) Tseu Kwang Ching (周光明), No.1 Tongkin Road, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 20 years.

(17) Li Ching Sung (李興生), alias Li Siau Sz Ts (李小四子), Chapei, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 17 years.

(18) Sau Ching Dei (計金台), No.209 Robison Road, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 19 years.

(19) Chi Siau S Ts (李小四子), Chapei, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 21 years.

(20) Tseu Sau Nyuen (周世元), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 21 years.

(21) Yau Vung Hao (姚文豪), Ferry Road, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 19 years, Superviser of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Labour Union.

(22) Wong Siau S Ts (王小四子), No.4013 Robison Road, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 16 years.

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(23) Zao Hai Ching (趙海清), No.306 Macao Road, native of Nanking, married, unemployed, age 45 years, has one son and two daughters employed at the mills, the son has been working the whole time during the strike, cleaning machinery. When Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠) (at present in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting) lived in Macao Road last year, he was a visitor at Zao Hai Ching's home. Up to last year he Zao kept a cigarette Shop at Macao Road, his customers being the employees of the Hong Shing Cotton Mill.

(24) Zung In Sung (鍾延崇), No.6 Macao Road, native of Yangchow, single, mill coolie, age 30 years, Superviser of 100 strikers.

(25) Zau Siau Foo Ts (趙小富子), No.6 Tonquin Road, native of Yangchow, single, mill coolie, age 30 years, Superviser of 100 strikers in the event of the strikers entering the Settlement.

(26) Chang Vung Sien (姜文賢), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 26 years.

(27) Foo Yuin Ting (傅雲汀), Ferry Road, native of Pootung, married, Japanese interpreter at the Japan & China Cotton Mill, ex-employee of No. 6 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisna, an ex-teacher of Japanese at the school in Penang Road.

(28) Koh Tseng Chia (郭振嘉), No.1440 Robison Road, native of Zangchow, single, mill coolie, age 20 years.

B (29) Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠), Macao Road, at present in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting. Chief representative of the Labour Union. A frequent visitor at the school on Penang Road.

(30) Lieu Kwan Tse (劉貫之), representative of the Toyoda

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Cotton Mill workers, a frequent visitor at the school on Penang Rd.

(31) Kong Sai Suh Tse (江 西 十 子), mill coolie at the Naiga Wata Kaisha No. 5 Mill, superviser of 100 strikers.

(32) Siau Dau Tse (小 地 子), mill coolie at Naiga Wata Kaisha No. 5 Mill, superviser of a number of strikers whose work it was to prevent by force the workers attending the mills.

(33) Tseu Tun Ling (周 德 林), Tonquin Road, mill foreman at Naiga Wata Kaisha No.6 Mill, one of the 40 men who were dismissed from that mill.

(34) Kau Yoh Yoong (高 學 雄), Macao Road, mill coolie at Naiga Wata Kaisha No. 12 Mill, superviser of a number of strikers to prevent by force the workers attending the mills, was often seen on the North Side of the Creek waving flags.

C (35) Koo Ah San (顧 阿 三), alias Siau Wong Ts (小 王 子), Tonquin Road, foreman at No. 5 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, was urging the workers to strike.

(36) Chang Pau Tsang (張 保 章), Tonquin Road, coolie at No.5 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, superviser of a number of strikers to prevent the workers attending the mills.

(37) Yue Yoh Ts (岳 學 祥), Tonquin Road, coolie at No. 12 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, superviser of a number of strikers to prevent the workers attending the mills, often seen waving flags on the North Side of the Creek.

(38) Zung Dah Chuen Ts (祝 大 傳 子), Tonquin Road, coolie at No.5 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, superviser of 100 strikers.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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(39) Kon Sie Tse alias Ong Alen (邱 解 子 邱 亞 南), Macao Road, coolie at the Dong Shing Mill, in command of 500 strikers known as storm troops or the "fearless party."

(40) Dau Tsing Kui (周 慶 桂), foreman at the Japan & China Cotton Mill, one of the collectors of the monthly Labour Union subscriptions.

(41) Wong Dau Lau Tsuen (王 大 老 泉), Macao Road, foreman at the Dong Shing Mill, superviser of a number of strikers.

(42) Lien Zai Tsing (李 連 清), Ferry Road, foreman at Japan & China Mill, one of the collectors of the monthly Labour Union subscriptions.

(43) Wong Ah Nyi (王 阿 二) Tonquin Road, foreman at No. 5 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, superviser of a number of strikers to intimidate the workers.

(44) Dau Dien Sung (戴 顛 崇), Macao Road, foreman at No.5 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, a collector of the monthly Labour Union subscriptions.

(45) Yang Ts Kyung (楊 子 敬), Chapei, employed at the Dong Shing Mill, one of the treasurers of the Labour Union.

(46) Gee Ah San (祁 阿 三), Robison Road, foreman at No. 5 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, superviser of a number of strikers to intimidate the workers.

D From No. 7 to No. 19 are charged with Riot, Wilful Damage & Assault, they were arrested by Inspector Foley and party on February 10th, 1925 during the riot and were all armed with iron bars and

Form No. 1
G. 3,000 H.P.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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bamboo sticks. No. 7 Tsang Yung, the student is released on $200.00 bail, the remainder are in the Municipal Gaol awaiting trial.

Nos. 20 to 25 are charged with Intimidation. The only evidence against these men is the statements of informers with the exception of No.23 Zao Hai Ching who was arrested by Inspector Foley acting on an anonymous letter. Four pamphlets relating to the strike were found in his house.

Nos. 26 to 28 are charged with Distributing pamphlets relating to the strike.

No. 26 Chang Yung Sien was arrested near No. 10 Mill distributing pamphlets to the workers, he had 30 copies in his possession when arrested.

No. 27 Foo Yuin Ting had 200 pamphlets in his possession when arrested which he admits. receiving to distribute to the workers, has signed a statement.

No. 28 Koh Tseng Chia was arrested with 150 pamphlets in his possession which he was to distribute to the workers.

No. 29 Sung Liang Wei is a well known leader of the strike movement & is at present in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting. When arrested in Chapei he had a number of books etc. in his possession which has not yet been handed over to us.

No. 30 Lieu Kwan Tse is a well known representative of the strikers. According to the signed statement of prisoner Foo Yuin Ting, he was a frequent visitor at the school in Penang Road.

The evidence against the remainder is hearsay and of statements made by the informers.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. C. I.

J. Forbin
D. S.

Form No. 2
C. 25,000-11-31

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6035
24/2/25.

Pootoo Road Station.

Feoruary 24th, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir:-

In connection with the strike in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills and the Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill are still idle. All other firms in the district are working at the usual strength.

The district has been quiet all day with no signs of demonstrations or trouble.

Appended are the numbers of work people presenting themselves at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills for the 50% of wages.

Mill.	Day Duty.		Night Duty.	
No. 3	553		273	
" 4	560		476	
" 5 East	460		263	
" 5 West	608		384	
" 7	545		391	
" 8	210		171	
" 9 Spinning	235		166	
" 9 Weaving	242		348	
" 12	220		159	
" 13	413		244	
" 14	336		220	
" 15	392		293	
Total:	4,774	56%	3,488	50%

At 9 a.m. February 23rd, 1925 about 1,000 strikers gathered at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapei to receive the 20 cents which had been promised them daily during the strike period, no money was paid out the strikers being told that there was only $12000

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-21

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

192

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Made by Forwarded by

with which to pay out, all the crowd then went away showing their discontent. At 3 p.m. a man giving the name of Lieu Yoong (劉 榮) who had the appearance of a student told a meeting at Union Headquarters that a relative of President Tuan Chi Jui (段祺瑞) had gone to to Peking to discuss the strike and that they had wired to the Nanking authorities with reference to the strike and that if no satisfaction was forthcoming from either place they would take further action and enter the Settlement.

With reference to the man Sung Liang Wei (孫 良 惠) who is in custody at the Ching Tsu Ting a further application was made on February 23rd, 1925 on a Despatch Letter to have this man handed over to us for trial but the application was again refused. An official over there named Sung Shing Ting (孫 鼎 鼎), assistant Magistrate, stated he had received instructions from the Chief of Police that the man must not be handed over at present. They wish to give the Settlement Police every assistance, but as it is a very serious case, searching enquiries have yet to be made and it is very probable that a charge will be preferred against him over there. No definite date could be given when we were likely to have the man handed over to us.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

L. Forkui

D. C. I.

D. S.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6034
23/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

February 23rd, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. *Forwarded by* J. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

In connection with the cotton mills strike in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the district has been quiet all day with no signs of demonstrations. Sunday being a usual holiday for the mills no persons put in an appearance.

No meetings were held in Chapei on February 22nd and the Labour Union Headquarters were closed all day.

Attached is a copy of notice in Chapei giving instructions to the strikers.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Forkin

D. S.

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000 1-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 22nd, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. *Forwarded by* T. Foley Insp'r

Sir:-

In connection with the cotton mills strike in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills and the Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill are still idle. All other firms in the district are working at their usual strength.

There have been no demonstrations and the district can be reported as quiet. No meetings were held in Chapei on February 21st, 1925 & the Labour Union Headquarters have been closed all day.

Appended are the numbers of work people presenting themselves at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills for the 30% of wages.

Mill.	Day duty.		Night duty.	
No. 3	403		301	
" 4	478		526	
" 5 East	395		379	
" 5 West	568		457	
" 7	431		557	
" 8	260		160	
" 9 Spinning	325		239	
" 9 Weaving	520		520	
" 12	216		174	
" 13	317		296	
" 14	266		304	
" 15	436		306	
Total:	4,675	54%	4,719	69%

With reference to the man Sung Liang Wei (孫良魏) (previously reported on) who is in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting, he has not been handed over yet owing to investigations at the Ching Tsa

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G. 25,000-1

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

Ting not being completed.

A further application for this man will be made on February 23rd, 1925.

The 22 men arrested at this Station in connection with the strike were brought before the Mixed Court, Messrs Loh and Tajima on February 21st, 1925 and remanded for a Special hearing, set down for March 10th, 1925 at 2.30 p.m. Of the 13 men charged with Riot, Wilful Damage and Assault, one was released on bail as previously, the other twelve being removed to the Municipal Goal awaiting trial, the other nine charged with Intimidation and Distributing Pamphlets were returned to this Station.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forbini

D. S.

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

4033
23/2/25.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 21st, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. G. Forkin *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir:-

In connection with the strike situation in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that all the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills and the Dong Shing Mill, No. 181 Gordon Road are still idle.

The Tao Jute Mill, No. 64 Robison Road worked all day at full strength and the night shift are working at full strength.

The district has been quiet all day with no signs of demonstrations.

No strike meetings were held at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapei, on February 20th, 1925.

Appended are the numbers of workers presenting themselves at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mill for the 50% of wages.

Mill		Day work.		Night work.	
No. 3		535		282	
" 4		599		455	
" 5	East	431		295	
" 5	West	557		459	
" 7		539		569	
" 8		210		144	
" 9	Spinning	502		220	
" 9	Weaving	526		480	
" 12		198		168	
" 13		558		280	
" 14		513		511	
" 15		517		259	
	Total:	4,883	57%	3,918	58%

At 3 p.m. February 20th, 1925 an application, with a Despatch

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

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.....192

REPORT ON.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Letter, was made to the Ching Tsa Ting (警察廳) for the extradition of Sung Liang Wei (宋良志) who was arrested in Chapei on February 19th, 1925 on a charge of Intimidating the cotton mill workers of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company. The man was not handed over to us as he has not yet been examined by the authorities there and they wish to inspect books and papers found in his possession at the time of his arrest.

A further application will be made for this man on February 21st, 1925.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
J. Forkui
D. S.

D. C. I.

Form No. 5
G. 25,000-11-24

10 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 20th, 1925.

REPORT ON Arrest of persons charged with Intimidation in connection with the cotton strike.

Made by D. S. Forkin. *Forwarded by* T. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

In connection with the present cotton strike, I beg to report that at about 12 noon February 19th, 1925, with the assistance of the Chapei Police, a man named Sung Liang Wei (孙良威) was arrested in Chapei charged with Intimidating the workers of the Naigai Wata Kaisha Company's Cotton Mills. A Mixed Court Warrant and a Mixed Court Despatch Letter are on file at this Station for the man's arrest. At 2.30 p.m. with the Despatch Letter a request was made at the 4th Division Police Headquarters for him to be handed over to us for trail before the International Mixed Court, but we were referred to the Ching Tsa Ting (警察廳).

The application for extradition of this man will be held over pending further instructions.

He is one of the leaders of the strike movement, has been the chief spokesman at the meetings in Chapei and has represented himself as the chief representative of the Nanking University, whereas he is unemployed, an ex-police watchman, and a resident of the International Settlement.

At 10.15 a.m. February 19th, 1925 a man named Zang Yen Sung (張逸生) was arrested at Tonquin Road and charged with Intimidating the workers of the Dong Shing Cotton Mill. He is a coolie employed at the Dong Shing Mill, residing at No. 6 Macao Road and is known to have taken a prominent part in the present strike. When searched he had in his possession a letter chopped "Laoour union of Dong Shing Cotton Mill" inviting the strikers to a meeting at a teashop in Chapei and which he stated he had received that morning from their Headquarters with instructions to show it to the people concerned.

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192

REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

At 4.30 p.m. February 19th, 1925 a man named Zau Siao Foo Tse (趙 小 福 子) residing at No.8 Tonquin Road was arrested outside No. 5 Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mill, Macao Road on a Mixed Court Warrant, on file at this Station, on a charge of Intimidating the workers of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills.

Previous to the strike he was employed at the No. 5 Mill and is looked upon as one of the leaders of the strike.

The two last named will be brought before the Mixed Court on February 20th, 1925 when a remand will be requested for hearing before the Japanese Assessor.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
J. Fonkui
D. S.

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6030
20/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

February 20th, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir:-

In connection with the strike situation in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that all the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills and the Dong Shing Mill, No. 181 Gordon Road are still idle.

The wages for the second half of January 1925 were paid out by the Naiga Wata Kaihsa Company between 5 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. February 19th, 1925, 64% receiving payment in the morning and 88% in the afternoon, the workers also booked on for the 50% of wages.

The Tao Jute Mill, 64 Roolson Road worked all day almost at full strength and the night shift are working at full strength.

There has been no signs of trouble or disturbances in the district.

No strike meetings were held in Chapei on February 19th, 1925 and the Labour Union Headquarters are reported closed all day.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
D. S. Forkin
D. S.

D. C. I.

Form No. 7
G.P.O.,000-11-24

J 6 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 19th, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by J. Foley Inspr.

Sir:-

In connection with the strike situation in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that all the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills are still idle. No work was done at the Dong Shing Cotton Mill, No181 Gordon Road on February 18th, 1925 owing to insufficient hands & the mill is closed down pending a settlement of the strike.

Appended are the numbers of attendants at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills on February 18th, 1925;

	Mill	Day Work.	Night work.
No.	3	709	470
"	4	822	783
"	5 East	679	544
"	5 West	725	591
"	7	474	526
"	8	250	230
"	9 Spinning	400	226
"	9 Weaving	607	565
"	12	252	192
"	13	425	347
"	14	356	367
"	15	440	396
	Total:	6149 72%	5237 77%

All the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's employees booked on for the 30% of wages.

The wages of this Company are being paid out on February 19th, 1925 at the various mills from 5 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Made by Forwarded by

Arrangements have been made for extra police on duty at the mills during these hours.

The Tao Jute Mill, 64 Moulson Road worked all day with 96% of workers, the night shift are working at full strength.

The district has been quiet all day with no signs of disturbances.

No meetings were held in Chapei on February 18th, 1925 & the Labour Union Headquarters are reported closed all day.

At 2 p.m. February 17th, 1925 acting on an annonymous letter, translation attached, Inspector Foley visited No. 92 Macao Road and arrested a man named Zao Hai Ching (趙海清) who is said to be a relative of one Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠) a prominent leader of the strike movement, four pamphlets relating to the strike were found in his house.

He was arraigned before the Mixed Court, Messrs Kwan & Martin on February 18th, 1925 charged with Intimidation and was remanded in custody for trial before the Japanese Assessor on February 21st, 1925.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S.

D. C. I.

Translation of an anonymous letter.

Inspector:-

I beg to report on the strike situation of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills.

A famous loafer named Zao Hai Ching who has provoked the workers of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills to strike has his Headquarters in the Dong Shing Mill Quarters, No. 92 Macao Road. The said house is occupied by Zao where evidence will be found concerning the present strike. Before the strike Zao gathered a number of workers to a meeting at his quarters with the result that all the workers of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills struck work & damaged a great deal of property. On the 11th inst. Zao held a meeting telling the people that the Japan & China Cotton Mill was also Japanese & that he should be assaulted & the factory destroyed. All the workers were fooled by him & damaged the said mill, I don't know the value, all the workers struck their work. On the 15th inst. he held another meeting saying that the Dong Shing Cotton Mill was Japanese & that it should be destroyed in a few days, therefore Zao is a man who has committed riot in the Settlement.

At a certain meeting Zao said that if the Japanese do not give way to us we must unite together.

If the Police assist the Japanese in arresting us, then we can unite together & attack the Police on a certain day as we have more than 10,000 workers.

We must set fire to various places so that the Police will not have time to extinguish them. We have been ill-treated by the Japanese and the Police also attempt to ill-treat us, therefore we must attack them with our lives. I have investigated & find that Zao is a very bad man against your Settlement. I live in the Settlement & must report you the above facts, therefore I hope you will immediately search his house whether he has strike evidence or not. I think you must immediately investigate otherwise it will be too late.

THE SHANGHAI NIPPO. SUPPLY OF FUNDS FROM THE DAH HWO 大夏
19/2/25- COLLEGE THROUGH COCOON DEALER
ASSOCIATION (絲商公會

It is now known that the supporters of the present disturbance are Russian Communists. The Dah Hwo College which is an organ of the Russian Communist and controlled by Daraldian has, it is said, supplied funds to the agitators to cover their expenses.

THE UNION OF SHANGHAI COTTON MILLS' TELEGRAMS TO MINISTER OF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is plain that the agitators in the present disturbance are the agents of Russian Communists. It is a serious matter that Russia has ignored the friendship between Japan and Russia which has lately been restored. We sincerely hope that our Government will negotiate with the Russian concerned and stop the disturbances.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, has sent a telegram couched in these terms to the Japanese Minister at Peking.

S. H. P. Headquarters
Criminal Investigation Dept:
FEB 19 1925
Ref. I S - Porter ASI
For Further Investigation

6237
18/2/25.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Pootoo Road Station February 18th, 1925.

Time and date reported 1.30a.m.16-2-25 Time and date I.O. informed Detailed report 16-2-25.

By whom reported Mr. Kishimoto, Manager.

Trade or profession of strikers Cotton Mill workers.

Number of strikers 1,852 Male 609 Female 1,243 Apprentices -

Employer's name, address and business Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill, No. 181 Gordon Road.

Union to which strikers belong Labour Union.

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers In sympathy with the strikers of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Cotton Mills.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence Intimidated by strikers of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Coy's Mills.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike No action was possible under the circumstances.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Up to the present the parties have not met to discuss the demands.

Names and addresses of strike leaders Warrants applied for against several persons on a charge of Intimidation.

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration Obviously anti-Japanese.

Meeting places of strikers No. 9 San Tuh Lee (三 德 里), Chapei.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike 19 at this Station.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike Several pamphlets forwarded to Headquarters.

Name and address of printer of such circulars Not known.

Precautions taken by Police Police protection to prevent damage to property, & riots.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
J. Forkin L.S.	T. Foley Insp.		[illegible]

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

Form No. 2
G. [illegible]

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6027
18/2/25.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 18th, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by J. Foley Insp:

Sir:-

In connection with the strike situation in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that all the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills are still idle. At the Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill, 181 Gordon Road, 400 hands commenced work at 6 a.m. February 17th, 1925 but finished at 11 a.m. owing to insufficient hands. There is no night work at this mill, two or three hundred turned up between 5 p.m. & 6 p.m. but all remained outside, they eventually went away without causing any trouble.

Appended are the numbers of attendents at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills;

	Mill.	Day Work.	Night Work.
No.	3	222	439
"	4	240	701
"	5 East	210	329
"	5 West	263	461
"	7	128	585
"	8	118	116
"	9 Spinning	181	236
"	9 Weaving	336	590
"	12	85	151
"	13	245	422
"	14	210	393
"	15	241	306
	Total:	2479 29%	4731 70%

All the workers booked on for their 30% of wages. The people turning up for night work had their books totalled preparatory

Form No. 2
G. 2,000-11 '24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

.....Station.

.....192

REPORT ON.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

to wages being paid on the 19th inst.

A rumour was in circulation that the Tao Jute Mill (Tao Seima Kaisha), 64 Robinson Road, workers were on strike & that damage had been done at the mill, this is incorrect.

In an interview with the management through Mr. Dow, consulting engineer, the following facts were elicited;

The mill employes 800 day workers and 600 night workers. On Sunday February 15th, 1925 the day shift worked all day at full strength, the night workers turned up at full strength and worked until 11.30 p.m. when the management, becoming alarmed owing to rumours, stopped the mill telling the hands that the machinery required overhauling.

The mill have a system of working whereby three holidays are taken one month and four holidays another month.

Monday February 16th, 1925 was one of these recognised holidays.

The mill opened at 6 a.m. Feoruary 17th, 1925 and worked all day with 94% of workers, the night workers are working and almost at full strength, no damage of any description has been done, not even a pane of glass broken.

Meetings were held between 10 a.m. & 12 noon at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapei, several speakers taking the platform.

At 4 p.m. a meeting was in progress at their Headquarters when representatives of the Chief of Police & the Chapei Volunteers stopped the meeting, they were replied to by a man named Sung Liang Wei (孫 良 尉) who told them that he was one of the leaders. It was

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-21

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

reported that at about 5 p.m. a fight took place between the Chapei Police and the strikers when 20 of the strikers were arrested including two male students and two female students and that five of the police had been injured.

Attached are pamphlets with translations received at Chapei.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
J. Forkui
D. S.

D. C. I.

6027
15/2/25

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

Good news.

The workers in the Dah Koang Cotton Mill, Yangtsepoo will conquer quickly. The demands must be settled to-day. If all workers can unite together in one heart then they must surely conquer. Workers! You must unite together in one heart.

6027
18/2/25.

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

There are more than sixty Unions in Shanghai from which one union has been formed for the Strike and who are going to call up all brothers and sisters in this Country to come out to help us. Thus we must unite together strongly in one heart.

Any worker who wishes to attend work is a traitor.

6027
18/2/25.

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

The instructions of the Labour Union.

Do not attend to work.

Do not go to get wages.

To unite together permanently.

We will conquer quickly.

Our wages will be increased & the bonus are also to be paid at most in a few days later when we conquer.

(Chopped) The Labour Union of the Naiga
Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill.

Form No. 2
G. 23,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6026
18/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

17th February, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by J. Foley Inspr.

Sir:-

In connection with the strike at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's mills, I beg to report that all the mills are still idle. February 16th, 1925 shows a bigger percentage of workers presenting themselves at the mills than on any other day during the strike, this may be accounted for by the Savings bonus being paid out. All the workers with the exception of No. 3 Mill booked on for the 50% of wages. The workers of No. 3 Mill received their bonus but all left without booking on. The following Nos. presented themselves at the mills;

Mill.	Day work.		Night work.	
No. 3	504		400	
" 4	686		756	
" 5 East	584		499	
" 5 West	793		514	
" 7	429		490	
" 8	240		247	
" 9 Spinning.	317		257	
" 9 Weaving.	491		570	
" 12	252		204	
" 13	402		360	
" 14	354		300	
" 15	454		318	
Total:	5506	64%	4915	72%

The day workers of the Dong Shing Mill (同興紡織), Gordon Rd. worked all day, but owing to insufficient hands (only 83 turning up for work) there is no night work & the mill is closed.

The district has been quiet all day with no sign of trouble

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or demonstrations.

Meetings were held at the Labour Union Headquarters between 2 & 4 p.m. February 16th 1925, one speaker telling the meeting that representatives of the China General Edison Company had been to discuss the strike with a view to joining them.

Attached is a pamphlet with translations received at Chapei.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
J. Forkin
D. S.

D. C. I.

6026
18/2/25

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

Brothers & Sisters! The Manager of our mills is also a Japanese who ill-treated us the same as the Naiga Wata Kaisha mill workers were & who dismissed the workers & gave the remainder extra work.

It is very dangerous for the workers to lose their business. The workers who remain in the mills have been given extra work, therefore, we struck work yesterday morning & ask the following seven demands.

1. Can not reduce the staff & do not dismiss any workers without reasons.

2. Hereafter the worker must not be assaulted.

3. The workers will not be fined in future.

4. The dismissal of Tsong Yah (Japanese) & he must not be employed again.

5. An increase of 1/10 in wages.

6. If a worker resigns, his wages will not be forfeited.

7. The mill management must pay attention to health conditions.

These are our inferior demands.

Now we take an oath to unite with the Naiga Wata Kaisha mill workers & utterly refuse to return to work unless we conquer.

We earnestly hope that all brothers & sisters will come out to assist us in order to attack the Japanese to get a final win.

All workers in Nos. 1 & 2 of Dah Koang Cotton Mills.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-2

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6022
16/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

16th Feoruary, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by

Sir:-

In connection with the strike of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Companies Cotton Mill employees, I beg to report that the district has been quiet all day with no signs of demonstrations or trouble of any kind. Sunday being a usual holiday for this Company, none of the workers presented themselves at the mills.

The mills Management met representatives of the Street Union at No. 5 Mill at 10 a.m. Feoruary 15th 1925 but Mr. Okada, Manager of the mills was not prepared to disclose the outcome of the meeting for a day or two. No meetings of the Labour Union were held on February 15th 1925 at their Headquarters.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
D. S. Forkin
D. S.

D. C. I.

P. S. Attached is a Pamphlet of Strike News with translation, received at Chapel.

6022
16/2/25

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

Strike News.

No. 3 February 15th, 1925.

Published by the Labour Union of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills.

Good News. 3,000 workers of the Dah Koang Cotton Mill, Yangtsepoo, who have been ill-treated by the Japanese and who heard that our Labour Union are opposing the Japanese are also on Strike in sympathy & principal.

The workers of the various Japanese mills in various districts are going to assist us so that we, workers, must unite together.

Good news from the Japan & China Cotton Mills.

The workers in Nos. 3 & 4 of the Japan & China Cotton Mill started to strike yesterday morning. Some days ago, representatives of the Japan & China Cotton Mills came to our Labour Union to discuss joining the strike as they are in sympathy. Now the workers of the above mills are on strike for some demands saying that they utterly refuse to attend to work unless our demands are met. They unite together with us.

The workers in Fong Dien Cotton Mill are on strike.

The workers in Fong Dien Cotton Mill suddenly started to strike yesterday morning. They never sent any representatives to our Labour Union for discussion. From this our workers have a great power. There are about 30,000 workers on strike. It is better for us to get our face this time then we do not fear the Japanese cruelty.

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T.H. 2000/10.24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6022
16/2/25

Pootoo Rd. Station.

February 16th. 1925.

REPORT ON Stoppage of work at the Dong Shing Cotton Mill, Gordon Rd.

Made by D.S. Forkin *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that at 1.40 a.m., February 16th., 1925, a telephone message was received from the Dong Shing cotton mill, Gordon Rd. reporting that one of their departments had struck work. Enquiries were immediately made when it was ascertained from Mr. Kishimoto, the manager, that at 1.30 a.m. the hands in the fly spinning dept., numbering about 100 (70 men and 30 women) stopped work but remained in the mill.

A half hearted attempt appears to have been made by one or two coolies to get the remainder to strike and damage the mill as several windows were broken with bars and bobbins and four frames put out of working order. On the arrival of the police all the male workers were in the dining room with the females at their frames. After a lot of persuasion with a promise that no action would be taken should they all return to work, they all resumed at 2.45 a.m..

There are 780 night workers at this mill and every other dept. carried on with their work the whole night.

A police guard is being kept on the mill as it is probable that another attempt will be made to get the workers to strike.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forkin
D.S.

D.C.I.

Form No. 2
T.H. 2000-10-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6621
16/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

15th February, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by J. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

I beg to report on the situation of the Naiga Wata Kaisna Cotton Mills strike.

The whole of the Companies mills are still idle but the attendances show a decided increase on yesterday. Appended are the numbers of employees who booked on & will receive 30% of their wages.

Mill.	Day Work.		Night Work.	
No. 3	373		408	
" 4	365		694	
" 5 East	450		563	
" 5 West	331		524	
" 7	373		444	
" 8	224		188	
" 9 Spinning.	140		143	
" 9 Weaving.	209		340	
" 12	197		189	
" 13	219		375	
" 14	214		315	
" 15	342		377	
Total:	3,437	41%	4,560	67%

At 1 p.m. February 14th 1925 F. P. C. Webley reported to this Station by telephone that a crowd of strikers, about 600, were assembled on the North Side of the Creek in front of the Dah Foong (大豐) Cotton Mill & were crossing to the South Side of the Creek rear No. 5 Mill. All available men under

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Inspector Foley immediately proceeded there, a number of the men between one and two hundred, had crossed to the South Side of the Creek & were standing about No. 5 Mill, they were quickly dispersed without any trouble. A crowd of between three and four hundred were on the North Side with four Union flags waving. About 1.45 p.m. representatives of the Street Union crossed to the North Side of the Creek when the crowd followed them to Headquarters. Everything has been quiet since that time. The Street Union Representatives have met both parties & are endeavouring to bring them together to discuss the demands. A further meeting with the Street Union & the Mills Management will be held at 10 a.m. February 15th, 1925.

At a meeting held in Chapel between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. a student named Koo, claiming to be the chief representative of the Nanking University asked the strikers to persuade the employees of the Dong Shing (同興) Cotton Mill, Gordon Road, to join them and break up the machinery in the mill. There has been no sign of unrest at the above mill and the management appear confident that their employees will remain at work.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forkin

D. S.

D. C. I.

No. 2
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Shanghai Municipal Police.

6020
16/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

14th February, 192 5

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by J. Foley Insp'r

Sir:-

I beg to report that the Situation of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills strike is as follows;

Day Work.

Mill.	Day Employees.	No. of Attendants.
No. 3	838	264
" 4	1031	333
" 5 East " 5 West " 7 " 8 " 12	3445	2000
" 13	673	144
" 14	576	110
" 15	706	287
" 9 Spinning.	501	120
" 9 Weaving.	748	118
Total:	8518	3376

Night Work.

Mill.	Night Employees.	No. of Attendants.
No. 3	505	238
" 4	867	505
" 5 East " 5 West " 7 " 8 " 12	2813	1,500

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No.	13	534	184
"	14	490	168
"	15	615	215
"	9 Spinning.	322	113
"	9 Weaving.	707	188
	Total:	6855	3111

All the workers who attended were allowed to book on but owing to insufficient hands were sent back and are being paid 30% of their wages.

The district was quiet all day with no signs of demonstrations on the Side of the Creek. On the North Side of the Creek between 2 p.m. & 5 p.m. a number of about 40 or 50 men were assembled waving a white flag. The Labour Union have pickets of about 10 men posted at different points in Chapei examining the workers books and are compelling employees of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, to return to their homes or destroying their books. Employees of the Japan China Cotton Mill, the Dong Shing Mill and other workpeople are allowed to cross the Creek.

A meeting of the Labour Union was held at their Headquarters between 2 p.m. & 4 p.m., about 20 students taking the platform in turns.

Information was received that the chief topic was the release of the persons now in custody in connection with the strike and persuading the meeting to attend the Mixed Court on February 14th, 1925 when the arrested persons come up for trial.

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Forwarded by

If these men are not released further drastic measures will be taken against the Japanese by the strikers entering the Settlement Via. Markham Road Bridge & assaulting any Japanese they see on the roads. A rumour was circulated that the Union had been financed by the schools & colleges and their funds at present were $500,000.00 , they promised to pay the atrikers 20 cents a day during the strike.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forkin

D. S.

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
T.H.30[illegible]0.24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

14/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

13th February, 1925.

Further REPORT ON On Strike Situation.

Made by D.S. Forkin. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir:-

I beg to report that the situation of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill strike is as follows;

No. 3 Mill. Out of 838 day employees, 238 started work but closed down at 12 noon owing to insufficient hands.

No. 4 Mill. Out of 1031 employees, 622 started work but closed down at 4 p.m.

No. 13 Mill. Out of 693 employees, 311 started work but only worked 2 hours.

No. 14 Mill. Out of 576 employees, 340 started work & worked 2 hours.

No. 15 Mill. Out of 706 employees, 466 worked the whole day.

No. 9 Mill. About 60% worked all day.

Nos. 5,7,8 and 12. Did not start.

None of the Company's mills are working on night duty owing to insufficient numbers turning up, those who did turn up were allowed to enter & book on, for which they will receive 20% of their wages.

The district has been quiet with no signs of demonstrations on either Side of the Creek.

Two men were arrested & charged at this Station with Distributing pamphlets relating to the Strike, copies & translations attached.

The first man was arrested at 10 a.m. February 12th, 1925 by C.D.C. 66 Tsai Dzoong Keu at Gordon & Haiphong Roads corner with about 200 of the pamphlets in his possession, he

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Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

is one Poo Vung Yon (浦文耀) living in the Tsha Ah Pang Village Gordon Road, he was formerly employed at the Naiga Wata Kaisha, No. 5 Mill but left of his own will at the last Chinese New Year holidays.

He states that he was a member of the Western District, Working Men's, Day & Night School, Penang Road who removed their headquarters to premises in the Sai Tuh Lee (西德里), Chapei about a week ago. He further stated that about 6 months ago the workers of the Japanese Cotton Mills formed a Labour Union, the workers contributing 10 cents per month to the funds. He received instructions from Headquarters to distribute the pamphlets amongst the people who are still carrying on at work.

The second man charged was arrested by C.D.S.61 Sung Dzung Li on Tonquin Road at 5.45 p.m. February 12th, 1925 with 150 pamphlets in his possession. He is an ex-coolie of No. 5 Mill & received the pamphlets from the Union Headquarters to distribute to the workers at the mills.

Both men will be arraigned before the Mixed Court on February 13th, 1925 when a remand will be requested for hearing before the Japanese Assessor.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forbes

D. C. I. D. S.

A

6017
14/2/25

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

The Naiga Wata Kaisna Cotton Mill workers have a Labour Union.

It is to protect our workers.

You may obey it whether going on work or not.

The Labour Union is situated on the North Side of the Creek behind the Dan Foong Cotton Mill (大豐紗廠).

Male and female workers can go there to hear the news daily.

(Chopped) Labour Union of Naiga Wata Kaisna Cotton Mills.

B

6017
14/2/20

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

Friendly workers!

At present there are some rumours coming from the mills stating that on both Sides of the Creek arrests are being made. but you must not believe them. There is no one to arrest any workers if we unite. Now there is a law which is called The Labour Union Act and it states that a Strike is not unlawful. Nobody can arrest us. The nine workers arrested by the Police will be immediately released on intervention of the Union. They dare not detain them. Again a rumour states that the Mills will be closed and there is an anouncement posted at the doorway for that purpose, but you will understand that it is absolutely false in order to bluff us. The Japanese love money as they do their lives, so they will not close the mills on that account, as they must lose a lot of their capital. Friendly workers! If we unite together in this Strike the Japanese will fear the loss of their capital and so must consent to our demands. The Union is our representative; & the regulations, you should obey. Our Union is situated at Sai Tuh Lee (西德里) behind the Dah Foong Cotton Mill (大豐紗廠), North of the Creek. You can get news either from the Union or the Union will tell you.

(Chopped) Labour Union of Naiga Wata
Kaisha Cotton Mills.

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

6015
13/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

11th February, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D.S. Andrews. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir:-

I beg to report that the Situation around the different mills effected by the Strike at No. 5 Mill remains about the same as last evening February 10th, 1925.

Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9 & 12 Mills were not opened to workers, although a number of mill hands turned up at the usual time.

About 100 hands turned up belonging to Nos. 13 & 14 Mills but after working for an hour or so they requested to leave.

Nos. 3 & 4 Mills were filled at 6 a.m. today & remained till about 5.30 p.m. when they left for their homes, as some of the hands failed to bring food. These two mills are working tonight but are short of about 200.

A Demonstration of about 300 men was held on the Chapei Side of Soochow Creek opposite Nos. 3 & 4 Mills the object being to intimidate workers who had to cross the Creek to these mills.

One man who had the appearance of a student was obviously inciting the crowd.

Three men were arrested off Ferry Road trying to prevent workers from proceeding to work. One of these men when questioned stated he had received a badge from students after attending a meeting at 9 a.m. February 11th, 1925 behind the Dan Foong Cotton Mill (大豐紗廠), Chapei. There are about 20 students holding meeting at this place each day since the Strike.

Further enquiries are being made as to the source of the trouble which undoubtedly started at No. 5 Mill, & will be reported on.

I, am Sir,
Yours obediently,
H. Thomas

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
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Shanghai Municipal Police.

6012
11/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

11th February, 1925.

REPORT ON Gathering of Students inciting mill workers.

Made by D.S. Andrews. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir:-

I beg to report that at 5 p.m. February 9th, 1925 when the strikers were ejected from No.5 Mill on West Soochow Road, it was observed that a party of the student class, were gathered on the North Side of Soochow Creek. They were waving white flags bearing characters as follows:- "If anyone fails to strike he will be treated violently."

Every effort was made to get the discontented workers on strike from No.5 Mill to join them. This proved successful as the mill hands we ferried across & after joining the students they all adjourned to the rear of Dan Foong Cotton Mill (大豐紡廠), Chapei, where a meeting was held, & the articles numerated on the Pamphlets were discussed. No further trouble was experienced from this direction.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
[signature]
D.S. 52.

To

D. C. I.,
Headquarters.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6012
11/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

11th February, 1925.

REPORT ON Further Report on Strike at No. 5 Mill.

Made by D.S. Andrews. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir:-

I beg to report that at 10.45 a.m. February 10th, 1925 a message was received from Mr. Motoki Assistant Manager of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills, reporting trouble at No. 9 Mill Markham Road.

Accompanied by S/I Adams, Sergeant Hendery & Chinese Detectives I proceeded to the Mill immediately.

On arrival we observed a large number of workers outside & also a large number having quiet orderly. When we got inside the Main Gates a crowd of men were seen in a very excited manner coming from the direction of the offices. A number of these men attacked us & made good their escape outside the Mill amongst the crowd. One man was arrested.

From enquiries it was ascertained that about 200 men on Strike from No. 5 Mill had proceeded to No. 9 Mill Markham Road where they entered, in the hopes of getting the workers numbering about 1,500 to join them.

Some of the strikers proceeded to the offices & smashed all the windows & interior fittings assaulting several Japanese employers.

Another party made their way to the Carding & Speeding rooms where the mill employees were peacefully working, & started to break electric fittings, delicate parts of motors & some of the machinery- the damage done is not estimated at a large sum but sufficient to stop work at this mill for a few days.

The mill workers all left after trouble with the strikers but it was perfectly obvious, they were not in sympathy.

In the meantime we received information that the strikers

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Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

were proceeding to other Japanese mills. A telephone warning was sent to Pootoo Road Station but the strikers arrived at Nos. 13 & 14 Mills Robinson Road ahead of the police & a number were able to force an entrance into the mill. They carried out the same procedure as adopted at No. 9 Mill - smashing the offices & getting into the machine shops but owing to the timely arrival of assistance from Pootoo Road Station the damage done was very small. A number of Japanese were assaulted during the affray.

Eleven men were arrested inside & in the vicinity of Nos. 13 & 14 Mills & along with the man arrested at No. 9 Mill will be charged at the Mixed Court tomorrow February 11th, 1925 with causing a Riot.

After the dispersal of strikers from Nos. 13 & 14 Mills it appears they made their way into Chapei across the Soochow Creek & up till about 4.30 p.m. every thing was peaceful in the district & nothing further was seen of the disorderly mob. At the time stated above a number of these men where seen to congregate on the North Side of Soochow Creek near Ferry Road Jetty in order to prevent workers from crossing to Nos. 3 & 4 Mills (No trouble being expri-enced at these mills during the day).

This method of their's was quiet successful as Mr. Okada reported to me that only about 100 workers had turned up for the night shift at 6 p.m., so he had decided not to continue work during the night shift.

The night shift at Nos. 13 & 14 Mills attended in the usual manner but owing to the fact that more trouble was anticipated by them with the strikers, they asked to be allowed to go home.

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REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

Nos. 5, 7,8 & 12 Mills at West Soochow Road are all stopped, owing to the extra work entailed by the Japanese staff & Mr. Okada thought it best to allow them a rest.

No. 9 Mill is closed until such time as the damaged machinery is repaired, & a notice to this effect has been posted on the Main Gates.

No. 15 Mill situated opposite Pootoo Road Station is the only mill belonging to the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company actually in Commissioner at the present times. No. trouble whatsoever has been experienced at this mill.

It is the expressed wish of Mr. Okada that every effort would have been made by his Company, to allow the workers to attend, but owing to the presence of strikers this has been impossible in most cases, and further more was perfectly willing to meet, any representative body acknowledged by the workers, in order to listen to any legitimate grievances, but since they have resorted to violence he states he has no option but to close the mills, till such time as the workers care to return under present conditions.

The mill workers under the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company receive better pay & much better facilities for personal conditions of living, than they would receive under a Chinese Company & Mr. Okada has pointed out this matter to me.

On an average each mill worker receives 50.7 cents big money a day, free Hospital attandance - no fines - & facilities for living in the companies own houses at a greatly reduced rental.

Further enquiries are made & will be reported on.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
H Andrews
D. S. 52.

D. C. I.

6010
10/2/25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Pootoo Road Station 10th February, 1925.

Time and date reported 3.55 p.m. 9-2-1925 Time and date I.O. informed 6.20 p.m. 9-2-1925.

By whom reported Mr. S. Okada. Manager.

Trade or profession of strikers Mill workers.

Number of strikers 1,500 Male - Female - Apprentices -

Employer's name, address and business Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill 14 Soochow Road.

Union to which strikers belong "Labour Association."

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Dismissal of 40 employees on Monday, February 2nd, 1925.

Translation of Pamphlet attached which were distributed amongst mill workers.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence Sunday February 8th, 1925.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike Got the leaders of different parties together & talked the matter over without success.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers None as yet.

Names and addresses of strike leaders ~~[illegible]~~ Are not obtainable at present

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration Not so far as is known at present.

Meeting places of strikers Not known.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike None.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike attached.

Name and address of printer of such circulars Not known.

Precautions taken by Police Police protections to prevent any disorder & intimidation.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
[signature]	J. Foley	[signature]	T. H. Gimens D.I.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

Form No. 2
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Shanghai Municipal Police.

6010
10/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

10th February, 1925.

REPORT ON Strike at No. 5 Mill.

Made by D.S. Andrews. *Forwarded by* J. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

I beg to report that at 3.55 p.m., February 9th, 1925 a Telephone Message was received from Mr. S. Okada, manager of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills reporting a strike at No. 5 Mill situated on West Soochow Road.

Accompanied by native detectives I proceeded to the scene & was informed by the Supt. Mr. Kawamara that about 1,500 workers employed in the Speeding, Card, and Ring rooms situated on the East side of No. 5 Mill were on strike & trying to intimidate other workers in Nos. 7, 8, and 12 Mills, but they were prevented & eventully got out side the mill without causing any serious damage to machinery etc.

Information was first received on Sunday, February 8th, 1925 by Supt. Taji of No. 5 Mill, who was in Charge at this time, the Mill being closed down on Sunday & only leaving a small number of workmen to look after the machinery. Mr. Taji heard from these workers that a general strike was anticipated on the 9th February, 1925. Steps were immediately taken by him to prevent it, by calling all representatives of the workers together, but owing to the mill being closed it was only possible to get a small number which proved ineffective.

Today, enquiries were made & it was reported by Mr. S. Okada that every thing was quiet & orderly no further news of a strike pending.

About noon pamphlets were distributed amongst the workers, a copy of which is attached, with a translation, and at 3 p.m. the workers in the different rooms mentioned above on the East wing of

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No. 5 Mill forced their way through to the West wing & compelled the workers there to join them. Afterwards they proceeded to the other 3 mills situated in the same compound, but were prevented from entering by Japanese employers who closed & guarded the entrances.

The assistance of the Police were required to get the strikers numbering about 1,500, outside the mill, and shortly afterwards they all crossed the Soochow Creek into Chapei, joining another crowd who were waving flags, etc. & had the appearance of students.

The majority of the night workers turned up at 6 p.m. & started work as usual & so far as can be ascertained they are not in sympathy with the strikers on day shift.

Further enquiries are being made & will be reported on.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. 52.

To

D. C. I.,

Headquarters.

Translation of Chinese pamphlet.

Friends of Nan Yan Cotton Mill.

We are exremely bitter when we work in the Japanese Cotton Mill and we, daily, work over twelve hours. The wages that we earn are so small. If any one is found bad, the Japanese will assault this man with clenched fists and kick him with his feet. If any small mistake has been done, he will be fined. The Japanese treat us, workers, same as oxen or ponies. The Japanese fine or assault us as he likes and he has no idea to talk the death or principal between us. The 2nd inst. of this current month the manager of the No. 8 Mill had dismissed all the workers who worked in the rough cotton department. On the 4th inst. of this month the ex-workers went to the mentioned Mill to ask for wages. The Japanese not only refused to pay the wages but arrested their representatives sending them to the Police Station to be charged. Oh! Workers! the Japanese treat us same as animals. The Japanese not only drink our blood and deprive our skin from our bodies. There is no reason for this treatment. Friends! the Japanese compel us to have no path to proceed, so we hope to strike in order to oppose the bad treatment and also apply the following articles.

1. Hereafter no assault.
2. One tenth rate promotion to the original wages.
3. To resume the work among the workers who had been dismissed from No. 8 Mill and also have the workers to be released at once who have been charged.
4. To give wages one time in two weeks with no delay.
5. The mill must pay us the wages during the strike time.
6. From hereafter, to dismiss any worker must have some proper reason.

Friends! Workers! if the mill recognizes the above articles then we can have a life. We must hold our strike till the good result.

Workers in the Nan Yan Cotton Mill.

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

Male and Female friendly workers!

We are now compelled going to strike on account of us being ill-treated, assaulted and scolded by the Japanese. Also the Japanese dismissed our workers, deduct our wages without reasons and frequently delay to pay our wages.

Not only we have performed the strike and the eleven mills all are on strike. 20000 workers unite in one heart and ought to put one's life on it in order to determine whether you and we take the death or not.

We strike and win then what are the benefits for us?

1. The Japanese dare not to assault us again.
2. Increase our wages with one tenth, e.g. fifteen dollars may increase one dollar and half, ten dollars to eleven etc.
3. The wages within the strike period will be paid us originally.
4. Afterwards the wages must be paid one time in two weeks without delay.
5. To have the workers who have been charged to be released at once.

In one word there are many benefits so that we are boldly doing on not afraid.

How we can get favour?

1. We, 20000 workers, want to unite to do together then not afraid the Japanese will not permit us.
2. We should under the direction of labour union. The labour union is the defence body which protect us. We are hearing the union order whether going to work or not.

We never fail if we all obey the union order.

Friendly workers! that is union words which say to you good, you may keep them in your mind always and not forget. The favour is ours.

To oppose the foreign captialist.

Uniting together and holding to the end.

From now on the union pamphlet ~~or~~ bears the stamp and you will pay attention to it.

Labour Union of Nan Yah Cotton
Mill stamped.

Running head

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-2

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D. Headquarters. Station.

March 25, 1925

REPORT ON Mixed Court proceedings against strikers.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir,

At the Mixed Court at 2 p.m. to-day, before Mr. Tajima, Japanese Assessor, and magistrate Loh, 陸 Wang Ah Nyi 王阿二 15, mill hand, Soong Ang Kwei 宋安桂 17, mill hand, Tsoong Pao Kong 鍾宝康 23, mill hand, Koh Yoong Sing 高永林 22, shop assistant, Wong Yoong Chong 王永祥 18, mill hand, Tsoong Hung Fah 陳紅發 21, mill hand, Koh Zung Ching 高仁進 18, mill hand, Yi Yui Pao 殷余波 23, mill hand, and Sih Wen Soong 謝懷松 22, mill hand (who is sick in hospital) appeared on the following charges:-

1) For that they on the 15th day of February at No. 200 Jessfield Road at the cotton mill there situate did assemble for the purpose of committing violence and being there and then assembled together were guilty of riotous behaviour, contrary to Article 164 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code;

2) For that they at the same time and place concerned together with others not yet in custody did maliciously damage certain property, to wit, mill machinery the property of the complainant, the Toyoda Cotton Mill, contrary to Article 405 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

Mr. A. T. Maitland, Prosecuting Solicitor, appeared for the Police; Mr. A. Covey for the defence.

Mr. Maitland: These men are charged with riotous behaviour and with doing malicious damage at the Toyoda Cotton Mill.

Det. Sergt. Macgregor, called, said: I arrested the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused in the Toyoda Cotton Mill for doing malicious damage in the carding room. They were breaking up the machinery. The 3rd and the 4th accused were arrested on Jessfield Road outside the mill. The 1st accused was arrested by a Japanese overseer at the mill for breaking up the electric light. At 4 p.m. on February 14 a telephone message was received from the Toyoda mill at Bubbling Well Road Station that there were rumours current that the Chinese employees were going on strike. At 6.30 p.m. another telephone message was received stating that the men had come out on strike and were breaking up the machinery. Accompanied by two foreign constables I went to the mill and found about 1,000 employees outside the gate of the mill on Jessfield Road. I forced my way through the crowd into the mill and one of the Japanese overseers had arrested one of the accused for breaking an electric globe. Accompanied by one of the constables I went to the carding room and there found the 2nd, the 5th, the 6th, the 7th and the 8th accused breaking up the machinery. We placed them under arrest and took them to the

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gate of the mill. A crowd of workers had got out of the mill by that time, and were throwing stones breaking the windows, creating a disturbance and rioting. The doors of the mill were closed and the Police retired into the mill. After a time it quietened down. I went out on the road and arrested the 3rd and 4th accused who were in the midst of a crowd of about 200, the remainder having dispersed. The motor car from Bubbling Well Station was on Jessfield Road and the strikers pushed the car into the Soochow Creek. About this time, a number of Japanese employees drove up to the mill in a motor car. The strikers stopped the car, pulled them out and assaulted them. One man was shot with a .32 revolver through the right side by one of the strikers; another Japanese was struck over the head with a blunt instrument and then thrown into the Soochow Creek. He was later rescued by boatmen and sent to hospital where he has since died.

Mr. Covery (cross-examining): When you arrive/were there not three sections of strikers in front of the place?

Witness: No.

Counsel: How many sections were there?

Witness: I don't quite understand you.

Counsel: At the entrance to the mill, you would say there were how many strikers?

Witness: About 1,000. The night shift was coming off and the day shift was going on. There were men and women.

Counsel: And when you came out of the mill there were how many?

Witness: 250. The others had dispersed.

Counsel: 250 were on Jessfield Road?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: At what time did you make the arrests?

Witness: 7.30.

Counsel: It was probably dark?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Covey here informed the Court that he would deal with the 9th accused, who was in hospital, at the same time.

Mr. Covey (to witness): The 2nd, the 5th, the 6th, the 7th, the 8th and the 9th accused were arrested in the carding room?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: And I take it that the whole of the mill was in darkness when you arrived?

Witness: No.

Counsel: What part was in darkness?

Witness: The carding room.

Counsel: Were the lights put on again?

Witness: The lights were put on inside of ten minutes.

Counsel: A dim light?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: Did you know that all these men were waiting until the lights were put on?

Witness: No.

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Counsel: You did not know that?
Witness: No.
Counsel: Comparing the attitude of these men (pointing to the dock) and the attitude of the 250, which was the worse?
Witness: I am not here to judge them on their attitude.
Counsel: You arrested them for malicious damage?
Witness: For sabotage.
Counsel: You spoke of their attitude in your examination-in-chief.
Witness: I spoke of the 250.
Counsel: In your opinion which, would you say, were the worse: the 250 or the boys in the dock now?
Witness: I am not prepared to go into the question.
Counsel: You referred to Japanese driving up in a motor car and being assaulted, and also of one Japanese being shot and of another being thrown into a creek by the strikers. Are any of these men in Court?
Witness: No.
Mr. Maitland: I can call other witnesses who will only say the same thing if the Court wishes.
The Assessor: Have you any more questions to ask the witness, Mr. Covey?
Mr. Covey: No, Sir. With the exception of the 4th accused, whom I do not represent in this case, I simply throw myself on the mercy of the Court.
The Assessor: You said the 2nd, the 5th, the 6th, the 7th, the 8th, and the 9th accused were wrecking the machinery in the carding room?
Witness: Yes.
The Assessor: With what?
Witness: They had iron bars.
The Assessor: Were these iron bars seized?
Witness: They were left in the mill. They are attached to the machines. The damage done was very slight. The 3rd and 4th accused were arrested outside the mill. They were throwing stones at windows breaking them.
The Assessor: Did they have anything else in their hands?
Witness: Yes, some of them had sticks.
The Assessor: Are all the accused mill hands?
Witness: All except one who is an assistant in a bean shop. This is the 4th accused.

Dr. O. Fischer, who is appearing for the 4th accused, cross-examining: Did you see the stones the 4th accused threw?
Witness: Yes.
Counsel: How big?
Witness: About the size of my fist.
Counsel: Have you the stones here?
Witness: No, if they had been all brought to the Station they would have made a huge heap.

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Counsel: The 4th accused is not an employee in the cotton mill; what motive can he have in throwing stones?
Witness: It can be proved that it was not the mill hands who desired the strike, it was the agitators.
Counsel: In your opinion, does the 4th accused have the appearance of an agitator?
Witness: Yes.
Counsel: Do you know where he is employed?
Witness: In the village near the mill. I verified that.
Counsel: Did you personally arrest him?
Witness: Yes.
Counsel: Did you ask him any questions?
Witness: Yes. He said he was employed in a bean shop. I verified that also.
Counsel: Did he tell you how it happened that he was there?
Witness: He said he was on his way home.
Counsel: Did he deny having anything to do with the strike?
Witness: He did ~~not~~ deny it. I asked him why he had the stones in his hands. He said he was not in any way connected with the strike.

All the accused were then examined by the Magistrate, with the exception of the 4th accused whose examination-in-chief was led by his Counsel, Dr. Fischer.
The questions and replies were not interpreted into English, except in the case of the 4th accused, who said: My name is Koh Yung Sing. I am employed in a bean shop not far from the mill. When passing the mill, I was arrested by foreign detectives.
Dr. Fischer: Did you hear the evidence of the foreign detective who said you had stones in your hands?
Accused: I was passing there and did not throw any stones. I did not ask anyone about the strike. I don't know anybody.
In answer to the Magistrate, accused said: I was simply walking and passed the mill. I did not stand near the mill. I did not see any stones thrown.
The Magistrate: How many people were there?
Accused: I don't know.
The Magistrate: But you were passing there, so you must know?
Accused: I don't know.
The Assessor: You must know. There were about 200 together.
The Magistrate: When you were arrested did you see anyone throwing stones?
Accused: I don't know.
The Assessor (lifting up one of his hands): Can you see this?
Accused: I don't know. (Laughter).

The Assessor(questioning Det. Sergt. Macgregor): When you arrested the 3rd and 4th accused, had the motor car containing the Japanese mill employees arrived?

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Det. Sergt. Macgregor: Yes, the car had arrived.

The Assessor: When you arrested this man, was the car already there?

Witness: Yes. I am told that one of the Japanese who was in the car at the time is now in Court.

The Assessor: You mean to say that after one of the Japanese had been shot and another thrown into the Soochow Creek, you arrested these two men?

Witness: Yes.

The Court fined Koh Yoong Sing $200 with the alternative of six months imprisonment to date from March 25.

All the other accused were fined $100 each with the alternative of three months imprisonment from date of arrest.

The Court then proceeded to hear the case against the three Chinese editors a separate record of which is being made.

Your obedient servant,

Clerical Assistant.

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
Q.M.D.

S G 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well Station.

March 1, 1925. 192

REPORT ON Labour unrest in Bubbling Well District.

Made by A. MacGregor. *Forwarded by* W. Gibson
Inspr

Sir,

With reference to the labour unrest in the District, I beg to forward the following information re. memo. dated 26th February 1925.

(1). There is no information to show that the strikers were members of any particular union or that they formed themselves in any place in the District. Information was received regarding the strike at the Toyada Cotton Mill on February 14, 1925 that a girl student was active in the mill before they came out. Who the student was or what school she came from cannot be ascertained.

(2). The origin of the dispute can be attributed to agitation by mill workers from the Japanese mills in Gordon Road District.

(3). With reference to the Shanghai Leather Co. strike discontent + intimidation was the cause. There was no apparent discontent among the worker of the Toyada and owing to a general lock out being declared there was very little intimidation.

(4). There were no demonstrations nor signs of any propaganda in the District.

(5). No direct information to show that propaganda was actually carried on by students in promoting the strike, but two men named Tung Liang Mei (董良美) and Wan Yen (王延年) directors of the Pusi Teong (普思堂) Lu Day and Night School are believed to have taken an active part in promoting the strike.

(6). There is nothing to lead to a view that what political party the agitators are connected with.

(7). In the Toyada Cotton Mill 2,000 females and 1,050 male

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G-S-P-P-1-36.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

( ).

employee's were involved. There was only 45 male employee's in-
-volved in the Shanghai Leather Works.

(9). The Toyada Cotton Mill has been idle since February 14,1925 and are resuming work on March 2,1925 making a total of 16 days. The Shanghai Leather Co. were idle for two days.

(8). With reference to the disposition to return to work shown by the striker. The day following the strike i.e. February 15, 90% of the Toyada employee's were willing to resume work.

The Shanghai Leather Co.'s employee's were also willing to return the following day February 16.

(10). At the commencement of the strike at the Toyada Cotton Mill efforts were made by the Municipal Police to appease the strikers. This no doubt would have shown good results as regards preservation of order and to a certain extent would have influenced the strikers to resume work, were it not for the Chapai Police who the absence of the situation inside the mill opening rifle fire, causing considerable excitement amongst the strikers and giving agitators further scope.

Police from this Station have been on duty continuously outside the Mill on Jessfield Road to maintain order on the Municipal Road.

The Chapai Police are on duty inside the Mill.

(11). Six machines in the carding room of the Toyada Mill were damage slightly also several windows in the building broken. The damage is estimated at Taels 2,000.

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Copy of 11-31.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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REPORT ON

Made by *Forwarded by*

(11).

(12). The financial loss caused by the cessation of work in the Toyada Mill cannot be ascertained at present. An addendum report will be forwarded regarding this point.

(13). Nine workers were arrested in connection with strike and charged with disorderly conduct and on charge. These men were not connected with organizing the strike.

Nine Japanese employees were assaulted during the commotion on February 14,1925 on Jessfield Road and on the North side of the Soochow Creek. One of these men was shot through the stomach by one of the strikers. Another was seriously injured on the head. The others had superfluous injuries about the head and body.

The strike at the Shanghai Leather Co's factory cannot be connected with the labour unrest in Japanese mills.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.I.

S.C.I.

Form No. 8
G.M. and T.M.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well Station.

March 3' 193

REPORT ON Strikers resuming work at the Ewo Cotton Mill.

Made by ... MacGregor. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir,

At 6 p.m. March 3' the night shift resumed work. About 1700, turned up several of the e were not admitted owing to them not being in possession of their work card.

On the morning of March 3' the full staff of 2400 turned up. There was no sign of any agitation.

I am Sir,
Your obedient
S. MacGregor
S.I.

S.C.

Sir,

A strike of workpeople employed at the Toyoda Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company's mill, 200 Jessfield Road, commenced on the night of February 15, 1925. Following the stoppage of work serious disturbances occurred which resulted in injuries being sustained by nine Japanese connected with the mill, one of whom was shot, and two seriously assaulted about the head and body and thrown into the Soochow Creek. One of the last mentioned, named Yoshoji Harada, succumbed to his injuries on March 1, 1925. During and for some days previous to the strike, Chinese Police had been continuously on duty on the Toyoda Cotton Mill premises which are situated outside the boundary of the International Settlement and when the strikers and their supporters behaving riotous about eight armed men from the Chinese Police Station were on duty at the entrance to the mill. Police from the International Settlement went to the scene of disorder and arrested nine persons, eight of whom were mill workers who were caught in the act of destroying machinery or in other ways creating breaches of the peace. These nine persons were subsequently charged at the Mixed Court with "Riotous Behaviour" contrary to Article 164 and "Doing Malicious Damage to Property" contrary to Article 405 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code and were sentenced eight to three months imprisonment or a fine of $100.00

each and one to six months imprisonment or a fine of $200.00. The Chinese Police who had been regularly on duty at the mill and who were in a position to know what was going on and to anticipate any disturbance did not arrest any of the persons concerned in the rioting either during or after the strike. A man named Sung Ah S( ) employed as a mill hand at the Toyoda Cotton Mill and residing in the Tsau Ka Jau ( ) Village(O.O.L.) was arrested on a charge of intimidation by the Chinese Police in the Brennan Road Village (O.O.L.) on February I9 but whilst being taken by a Sergeant and Constable to the Poh Sing Ching ( ) Police Station he escaped from custody and has not been recaptured. A man named Sung Liang Wei( ), Assistant Director of the Woo Si Koong Yeu( ) Day and Night School, Penang Road, and was also connected with the Labourers Club, Tan Tsz Wan( ), Chapei, and who was chief spokesman at strikers' meetings held in Chapei, was arrested on February I9 in Chapei. Enquiries made during the strike went to show that he was one of the most prominent strike leaders and applications were made to the Chapei Police and the Ching Tsa Ting by the Shanghai Municipal Police to hand over Sung Liang Wei for trial in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement on February I9, February 20, February 23, February 27, March I2, March I7 and March 20. These applications were all refused and on the last occasion the S.M.P. representatives were informed that Sung Liang Wei had been released by order of the Chief of Police at the request of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Japanese mill owners. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and a leading

official of the Naga Wata Kaisha Co. later denied that any such request had been made. Since his release, Sung Liang Wei has been known to frequent the Labourers' Club, San Tuh Lee( ), Tan Tsz Wan( ), Chapei, and he was selected amongst others to represent local Japanese cotton mill workers at the May Day Celebration in Canton and left Shanghai for that port on April 24.

There are a number of warrants in the hands of the Police for the arrest of persons concerned in the strike of cotton mill workers which occurred in February of this year, but the culprits apparently feel safer and more immune from arrest in Chinese territory and therefore do not venture into the Settlement.

I beg to point out that the procedure hitherto observed is that correspondence of this nature has been conducted through the Senior Consul.

Yours faithfully,

Letter from the Kiangsu Commissioner of Foreign Affairs re the Arrest of Strike Leaders.

D. I. Sullivan

Sir,

A strike of work people employed at the Toyoda Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, 200 Jessfield Road, occurred on the night of February 16, 1925. Serious disturbances followed the stoppage of work and resulted in injuries to nine Japanese connected with the mill one of whom was shot, one seriously assaulted about the head and body, and one beaten about the head and thrown into the Soochow Creek. The last mentioned whose name was S. Takeya, succumbed to his injuries on the afternoon of March 1, 1925. Nine persons were arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police at the time the disturbances were going on and were charged with "Riotous Behaviour" contrary to Article 164 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code and further charged with "Doing Malicious Damage to Property" contrary to Article 405 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code. The trial of the nine men took place on March 25, when eight of the accused were fined $100.00 or three months imprisonment each and one was fined $200.00 or six months imprisonment. A man named Sung Ah S(沈阿四) employed as a mill hand at the Toyoda Cotton Mill and residing in the Tsau Ka Jau(周家橋) Village (O.O.L.) was arrested by the Chinese Police on a charge of intimidation in the Brennan Road Village (O.O.L.) Whilst being taken to Poh Sing Ching(北新涇) Police Station by a sergeant and Constable of the Chinese Police, Sung Ah S escaped from custody and has not been recaptured.

Enquiries made by the Police during the strike go to show that prominent amongst the ringleaders was a man named

Sung Liang Wei(孫良惠), who was Assistant Director of the Soo Si Koong Yeu(蘇西工友) Day and Night School, Penang Road, and was also connected with the Labourers' Club, Tan Tsz Wan (譚子灣), Chapei. He was the Chief spokesman at strikers' meetings held in Chapei. On February 19, 1925 Sung Liang Wei was arrested in Chapei by the Shanghai Municipal Police assisted by the Chapei Police and charged with intimidating the workers employed at the Naga Wata Kaisha Company's Cotton Mills. On the afternoon of the same day a request was made by the S.M.P. at the 4th Division Police Headquarters for Sung to be handed over for trial in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement. The representatives of the S.M.P. were referred to the Ching Tsa Ting(警察廳 Chinese City Police). On February 20 1925 an application was made at the Ching Tsa Ting(警察廳) by the S.M.P. who were in possession of a despatch letter issued by the Mixed Court for the handing over of Sung Liang Wei. The application was refused on the grounds that Sung had not been examined and the Chinese Police stated that they wished to inspect books and papers found in Sung's possession at the time of his arrest. A further application was made on February 23, 1925 when Shun Shing Ting(孫鼎鼎), an assistant magistrate, stated that he had received instructions from the Chief of Police that the man must not be handed over yet as it was a very serious case and searching inquiries were necessary and that in all probability a charge would be laid against Sung in the Chinese City. Another application was made by representatives of the

S.M.P. to the Ching Tsa Ting on February 27. The application was again refused, Magistrate Tuan stating that a letter had been sent to the Nanking Authorities and a reply containing instructions was awaited. Further unsuccessful applications for Sung Liang Wei(孫良惠) to be handed over for trial at the International Mixed Court were made on March 12 and March 17, 1925. On March 20, 1925, the S.M.P. were informed that Sung Liang Wei had been released by order of the Chief of Police at the request of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Japanese Mill Owners. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and a leading official of the Naga Wata Kaisha Co. later denied that any such request had been made. Since his release Sung Liang Wei has been known to frequent the Labourers' Club, San Tuh Lee(三德里), Tan Tsz Wan (潭子灣), Chapei, and he was selected amongst others to represent local Japanese cotton mill workers at the May Day Celebration in Canton and left for that port on April 24.

There are a number of warrants in the hands of the Police for the arrest of persons concerned in the recent cotton mill workers' strike, but as far as can be ascertained the wanted men are not in the International Settlement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I.

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G 21,000-11.31.

J 06023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well Station.

March 7, 1925. 192

REPORT ON Rumours of unrest in the labour situation Toyoda Mill 200 Jessfield Road.

Made by D. MacGregor. *Forwarded by* M. Gibson. Insp.

Sir,

With reference to information received from C.D.I.Burnside regarding rumours of unrest amongst the Chinese employees of the Toyoda Cotton Mill 200 Jessfield Road I beg to state that this rumour has been verified.

From the information received that the employees maintain that they are not being treated as they were before the strike.

These complaints are:-

(1). There are only two badges issued to 60 for the use of the lavatory, without this badge they cannot use same.

(2). A 1 cent increase promised them has not been paid.

(3). They want an hour for meals instead of the present half hour.

(4). They are dissatisfied with the fact that they are not allowed admission into the works without showing both badge and book. Previously either badge or book was sufficient.

Most of the dissatisfaction appears to be in the Carding Room, where the strike commenced before. My informant states that the strike is to take place on Monday afternoon. Special precau--tions are being taken. A C.D.C. is detailed for that vicinity.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. MacGregor

D.C.

D.C.I.

Form No. 2
O 25,000-11-31.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well Station.

March 7, 1925. 192

REPORT ON Non-appearance at Toy da Cotton Mill at 5 P.M.

March 2, 1925.

Made by D.S.McGregor. Forwarded by W. J. Gibson. Insp.

Sir,

With reference to my non-appearance at the Toyoda Cotton Mill at 5 P.M. March 2, 1925 I beg to state that I was on cycle patrol in Brennan Road Villars where most of the agitation takes place.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S. McGregor

D.M.

D.C.I.

Form No. 2
G.D.,[illegible]

S.C. 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well Station.

March [illegible] 1925

REPORT ON Industrial unrest at the Lycoll Cotton Mill.

Made by D.S. MacGregor. **Forwarded by** W. Gibson, Inspector

Sir,

With reference to the recent strike of the Chinese employed by the above company, I have to state that the night shift [illegible] work [illegible] March [illegible] there was a slight sign of unrest [illegible] visible, but this may be attributed to the rumours current [illegible] anticipated. There was no signs of agitation [illegible] employees, mostly young women failed to come [illegible] the [illegible] interval [illegible] would do anything possible to stop the movement. This records to the the chief point of dissatisfaction i.e. a strict one in using the lavatory, to which [illegible] attention would be given to relief. Chief Inspector [illegible] attention.

I am Sir,

Your obedient

D. MacGregor.

.C.I.

.S.

Form No. 2
C.S.M.P.L.M.

6 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well Station.

March 9' 1925

REPORT ON Toyoda Cotton Mill dies from Injuries received on the evening of Feb. 14' 1925.

Made by D. McGregor. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir,

With reference to the strike that occured at the Toyoda Cotton Mill on Feb. 14' 1925 I have to report that one of the Japanese employees injured by the strikers and thrown into the Soochow creek named S. Tokiya died as a result of injuries on the afternoon on March 1' 1925.

About [illegible] work men returned to the above mill [illegible] a.m. March [illegible]. There was no trouble and no signs of agitation in the vicinity.

I have the
Sir,
Your obedient
D. McGregor.
S.S.

S.C.I.

Noted.
[illegible]

Form No. 2
G 25,000-11-24.

156023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well Station.

February 25, 1925. 192

REPORT ON Persons arrested in connection with strike at Toyada Cotton Mill.

Made by D. J. MacGregor. *Forwarded by* M. J. Gibson

Sir,

The following persons were arrested on February 15, 1925 in connection with the strike which occured at the Toyada Cotton Mill on the evening of February 15, 1925.

(A). Wong Ah Kai (王阿开) 15 years of age, native of Kompo, residing in Tsau Ka Jau Village (周家格村) employed for the past 3 years as machine cleaner at the Toyada Cotton Mill

This man was the first man to be arrested. He was seen breaking electric lamps in the Carding Room and was arrested by a Japanese overseer and handed over to S.M.P.

Song Aug Kwei (宋安桂) residing at Tsau Ka Jau Village (周家格村) [illegible] 17, native of Kompo. Employed for the past two years as wire rope mender in the Carding Room.

This man was arrested with five others in the Carding Room by S.P.C. Lyne, S.M.P. and the undersigned for damaging machinery with iron bars witnessed by S.P.C. Lyne.

Wong Yoong Ziang (王永祥) 18 years of age, residing at Tsau Ka Jau Village (周家格村) [illegible] native of Kompo. Employed as a machine cleaner in the Carding Room for over a year, was previously employed as a mason at his home in the country.

Circumstances of arrest are similar to that of Soong Aug Kwei (宋安桂).

Tsoong Pau Kong (曾宝康) 25 years of age, native of Kompo, residing in the Toyada Cotton Mill Coy's premises behind the Mill 900 Jessfield Road.

Employed as a scissor sharpener for the past 2 years in the

Form No. 2
G.M.P.-11-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station,

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REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

(2).

Carding Roo of the Toyada Cotton Mill was arrested by the under--signed for riotous conduct outside the Mill on Jessfield Road.

Loh Yoong Ling([illegible]) [illegible] years of age,native of Shanghai, shop assistant Tsau Ka Jau Village ([illegible]). This man has no conne--ction with the Mill was arrested by the undersigned for riotous behaviour on Jessfield Road.

Tsoong Hung Fah([illegible]) [illegible] years of age,native of Ningpo, machine man.Carding Room Toyada Cotton Mill,employed with the above company for the past three years was previously employed on his father's farm in Ningpo.

Evidence and circumstances of arrest similar to that of Soong Aug Kwei ([illegible]).

Loh Zung Ching ([illegible]) [illegible] years of age,native of Ningpo, residing in Tsau Ka Jau Village,machine cleaner,Carding Room,em--ployed with the above Firm for the past three years. He was pre--viously employed as a farmer at his home.

Evidence and circumstance of arrest similar to that of Soong Aug Kwei([illegible]).

Yi Yui Pan [illegible] years of age,native of Ningpo,residing in Tsau Ka Doo Village([illegible]) employed as wire rope splicer in the Carding Room of the Toyada Cotton Mill for the past [illegible] years. Had no employment three years,before working in the above Mill. During that period he was maintained by his parents.

Evidence and circumstances similar to Soong Aug Kwei([illegible]).

Sin Wen Soong([illegible]) [illegible] years of age,native of Ningpo,re-

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

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(x).

-siding in Tsau Ka Doo Village([illegible]) machine cleaner in the Carding Room of the Toyada Cotton Mill, employed there for the past three years. Was previously employed as a farmer.

Evidence and circumstances of arrest similar to Koong Aug Kwei([illegible]).

( ). No warrants applied for.

(v). The following are suspected of instigating the strike in the Toyada Cotton Mill, 200 Jessfield Road but there is not sufficient evidence to hand, to allow application being made for warrants of arrest.

Sung Liang Sei([illegible]) believed to be the ring leader resides in Chapai. Is Assistant Director of the Kusi Koong Yeu Day and Night School ([illegible]) Penang Road.

Ong Yen([illegible]) also believed to be one of the ring leader Director of the above School and is prominent in the labour move-ment.

Koo Ah Sai([illegible]), foreman, East Mill Tongsin Road.

Si Sz Ling([illegible]) Interpreter in the above Mill.

Tseu Tuh Ling ([illegible]) Foreman in the above Mill.

Wong Ko Ts ([illegible]) Foreman in the above Mill.

Ting Pau Oo([illegible]) electrican in the above Mill.

Tsau Ling Kwan([illegible]) Carpenter in the above Mill.

The following are suspected of participating and being directly responsible for the strike in the Toyada Cotton Mill.

All of them are Foreman but as in the previous list no

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(:).

...ments h ve b on applied for owing to lack of evidence.

Lieu ... Tung (刘德成) ...mo Foreman, Toyada Cotton Mill residing at Tsau Ka Jau (周家桥).

Chang ...u Kiang (陈荣祥) native of ...ngchow, Foreman at the above Mill.

Tsen Yen Li (曾巳秀) native of ...mo Foreman, residing at Tsau Ka Jau (周家桥).

Si Tsong Daung (徐宗堂) native of ...ngchow, Foreman, residing at Tsau Ka Jau (周家桥), employed at the above Mill.

Kong Vung ...ang (王文祥) native of ...mo Foreman at the above Mill, residing at Tsau Ka Jau (周家桥).

Deligent enquiries are being made to obtain evidence to implicate these people. All those that are in custody at this Station have had nothing to do with organising the strike but evidence shows that they participated is destroying machinery and rictaus behaviour.

A man named Sung Ah S (陈阿四) millhand in the Toyada Cotton Mill residing at Tsau Ka Jau (周家桥) was arrested by the Jessfield Police.

On the morning of February 10, 1925 for intimidation in Brennan Road Village ...l. Whilst being escorted to Poa Sing Ching Station by a Sergeant and Constable he escaped from custody. Enquiries made at Poa Sing Ching Station show that the man is believed to be in Yangtsepoo District. This intimidation occured well out of Settlement Limits and Inspector Li of the Poa Sing Ching

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(7).

Station strongly resented the Settlement Police interfering. With reference to the last named escaping from custody he mentioned that he kept it quiet as he did not wish his superiors to hear of the escape. Every effort is being made to locate Hung and obtain more evidence against him.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently,

A MacCuaig

D.S.

-: .T.

Form No. 2
G. 9 000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6022
46/2/25.

Bub line Well Station.

February 1[illegible],1925. 192

REPORT ON strikes at Toyo o Cotton Mill 300 Jessfie d Ro d.

Made by D.S. MacGregor. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir,

At 2 P.M. February 1[illegible],1925 a telephone message was receiv--ed from the Toyolo Cotton Mill 300 Jessfield Road,reporting th t rumours were current that agitators were advocating a general strike.

Enquiries were made i mediately,but as far as could be ascertained the rumour was unfounded. As a precautionary measure a C.S.C. was detailed to stop in the Mill.

At 7.50 P. . a telephone message was received from S.P.C. [illegible] Liang Ping stating that he had arrested a Chinese for sabot ge and that there was a feeling of restlessness amongst the night shift workers.

Accompanied by S.P.C.'s Layne and Archer and three Sikhs Constables, I proceed d to the Mill and found a party of about 700 concregated outside the main entrance. Giving the Constables instructions to guard the most i portant sites in the Mill, I got in the center of the strikers and to a certain extent dispersed them and quite a few of them left quickly. In the mean--time trouble had arisen in the Carding roo . The employee's there commenced to break up the machinery.

At this point I may mention that enquiries show that the Carding roo was the center of the agitation,spreading rapidly to other departments. As the sabotage started a rush was made for the gates,by the women resulting in the Chinese Police firing one shot in the air. This action appeared to have enraged the strikers. I made a further attem t and very near succeeded in

No. 2

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Forwarded by

(2).

sending the away quietly when the Chapai Police opened fire again discharging 4 rounds in the air. By this time most of the workers had left the Mill. Congregating outside the Mill, the strikers commenced to break windows, and throw stones. The Bubbling Well Station car which was left on Jessfield Road was pushed into the Soochow Creek but was later salvaged, very little damage being done.

During the time the mob was at the highest pitch of excitement, seven Japanese drove up in a car to the Mill gates. The car was held up by the mob. The Mill Doctor named K.Horie was seriously assaulted about the head and body. An Assistant Manager named S. Syoshi was shot through the right side, the bullet penetrating the lung and lodging in the vicinity of the spine. From the wound the weapon used was undoubtedly a .38 revolver or automatic. This case is considered critical. Another Japanese named Nakeya was beaten about the head and thrown into the Soochow Creek, being later rescued by a boatman.

In all 9 Japanese were injured. Those mentioned above being the most serious.

From enquiries made it appears that at 7.30 P.M. February 15, 1925 a number of agitator got into the Carding room by climbing over the Mill wall. A woman of the student type is said to have been amongst the agitators waving a white flag. The cause of the strike can undoubtedly be connected with the labour movement which prevails in Shanghai at present.

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..... Station.

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REPORT ON .....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

(3).

The management of the Mill in an interview stated that they could not understand why the employees came out as they had been paid the best wages in Shanghai.

At 8.30 P.M. re-enforcements arrived from the Station and in a few minutes the vicinity was cleared of the strikers. In all there are about 2500, male and female employed in the Mill.

The day shift finished at 6 P.M. February 15,1925 and did not know anything about the outbreak.

On returning to resumed work at 5.30 A.M. February 16, 1925 they were informed that a general lock out had been authorised,but that they(the day shift) would be compensated. They left very orderly. Nine men have been arrested and will be brought up before the Mixed Court to day(February 16th) on charges of sabotage and disorderly conduct. A remand will be asked for,to bring them before the Japanese Assessor.

Enquiries proceeding. (The damage is estimated at about $3000.)

I am Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.C.

D.C.I.

D.S. Sullivan's report re the strike attached to file J 06022

16

6022 16/2/25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Bubbling Well Station February 16, 1925.

Time and date reported 7.50 P.M. 15-2-25. Time and date I.O. informed 8 P.M. 15-2-25.

By whom reported C.S.C.53 Loo Liang Ping.

Trade or profession of strikers Cotton Mill workers.

Number of strikers 400 Male 1450 Female Apprentices

Employer's name, address and business Toyoda Cotton Mill, 200 Jessfield Road.

Union to which strikers belong

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Cause:-Undoubtedly the strikers came out in sympathy with the labour situation which prevails in Shanghai at present. No demands made.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence Rumoured at 2 P.M. 15-2-25.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike No action.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers General lock out.

Names and addresses of strike leaders

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration

Meeting places of strikers Tsen Ka Doo. Village ?

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike 9 men.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike

Name and address of printer of such circulars

Precautions taken by Police Chapai and Settlement Police pursuaded, strikers to leave the vicinity.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
J MacGregor 18.5.32.	R. Orkell S.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

Garden Seed

Form No. 2
C.2000.7.24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6023
16/4/25

Gordon Road Station.

April 16th., 1925.

REPORT ON Letter received.

Made by D.S.Andrews *Forwarded by* S. I. Adams

Sir:

I beg to report that the attached letter was received at this Station to-day, April 15th, 1925. Steps are being taken in order to acquaint the mill detectives that information is in my hands of trouble being fermented and give them instructions to report on any incident brought to their notice.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

D.S.Andrews
~~D.S.~~52.

D.C.I.,
Headquarters.

Noted.

Translation of a letter addressed to Inspector Miers, London Road Police Station from the Labourers of the Shanghai Western District.

Dear Sir:

We beg to report that Tsiang Yih Ming, Tsang Tsung Poh, Koo Zoo Hoo and Tsu Chih are the chief elements who agitated the mill coolies to start the recent strikes in the cotton Mills in Shanghai. They are natives of Koo Ning, Ningpo, and Tsiang Yih Ming, living in Penny Road, is now the President of the Private Street Union of The Four Roads of Shanghai Western District. A labour Union was organised by Tsiang and others in the No.8 Hostel for coolies of the Dah Feong Cotton Mill, Dai Tse Wan, Chapei, during the strikes, with the object of instigating the coolies to walk out, and to which union $1.00 should be subscribed by each coolie. A big amount of money was gathered at the time and a number of coolies were prevented by them from starting their work in the different mills, articles in the mills were even smashed and damaged by the agitators. Tsiang instructed the coolies on strike that enormous privilege would be secured if their demands were granted. Some ignorant ones listened to their agitation, so Tsiang, by this opportunity, has gained much benefit from coolies and the latters sustained a big loss.

The strikes are now over, and coolies have resumed their work, but Tsiang and others again induce the coolie and tell them that as the strike of the past did not secured successful results, it is necessary to start another strike, for the second time, with a view to reach the original aim they expected before.

In our opinion, their instigation will not be successful, owing to the loss sustained by the individual coolie in the past, but on the other hand, it might be possible that this will have some effect to certain extent, because of the presence of the bad characters amongst the working-class. We are informed that Tsiang is a socialist, and always interest himself in agitating the workmen to strike, and moreover, he has communicated with one Wan Wu Chang, The President of The Merchants Union of the Jessfield, Koong Tien Chien, Editor of the Sing Wen Pao, with a view to establishing a Chinese Constabulary Office in the Jessfield District. One Koo Ing Kuei, Tsiang's accomplice, has offered bribes to the district Inspector of the Constabulary in order to protest against the Police of the International Settlement, for the purpose of regaining the Police Authority in the Jessfield District. Preparations are now being made with the Chinese Volunteer Corps by Koo Ing Kuei, and an understanding has been reached that if any police of the International Settlement interferes with any case on the road of the Jessfield, they will [redacted] assault him.

It is a fact that the price of land in the western district will be increased owing to the construction of public roads there by the Municipal Council. By this chance, Tsiang Yih Ming tried to "squeeze" the people who have sold their land to the Municipal Council for the construction of public roads, and on being failed to do so, he organized a society called the "Society for the Preservation of Chinese Territory" with the office attached to the Jessfield Police Station. Demands have been made to the Constabulary for the prevention of the roads construction by the Municipal Council, and if the coolies refuse to cease work, they will be arrested and brought to the Jessfield Police Station. A cutting from the local Chinese news-paper re matters is attached for your reference. More trouble will be incurred if the matter is not dealt with accordingly.

On account of the impatience aroused amongst us, we therefore respectfully request that Tsiang Yih Ming and Koo Ing Kuei be arrested and charged, and more police constables be posted on the road of Jessfield District, so their action can be observed and the "un-matured" trouble in the district will be suppressed.

We are

Labourers of the Shanghai Wsetern district.

Cuttings from the local Chinese news-paper

Views of The Society for the Preservation of Chinese Territory re the construction of Municipal Roads in the Chinese district.

The Society for the preservation of the Shanghai Chinese Territory has filed a petition to the Civil Governor of Kiangsu Province in which it states:-" The people's interest in protesting against the construction of Municipal roads in the Chinese territory by the foreigners is enlarging every day,and though it is due to the negligence on the privilege of the Chinese territory by the local authorities and also the people themselves, yet it really is caused by conspiracy of the land-brokers,Tipao and the land-committee who sold the land to them. The matter occurred this time has become more prevailent than before,and it is the fact that plans are being adopted by the foreigners for the establishing of Police station and extending the Municipal roads in the western district of shanghai,if this is carried out,the Chinese territory in the western district will not be ours in the every future. Owing to this fact this society has devised ways and means in order to preserve the territory from being fallen into the hands of others and stop them to carry on the work in constructing the roads. The plans re same are mentioned as follows:- The first step in preserving the territory from being fallen into their hands,is to establish a police station in addition and increase the numbers of constable,so that there is no necessity for the people in the district to ask for the protection of the Foreign Police,in order to withdraw the Police Rights from foreign hands which they have illegally possessed in accordance with the Pact. The second step is to organize a municipal organ which will facilitate the people to have "Proper" civil chiefs to consult with,therefore the invasion of foreigners to Chinese territory can be ceased,but this must be promoted by the Authorities in the beginning,owing the lack of real strength of the people,otherwise this municipal organ can not be established. The plans for preventing the roads construction are:- (1) Those coolies who are working for the roads construction,as intruoted by the foreigners,should be arrested and charged,if they do not listen to the orders of the police when they are told to stop their working(2) It will be a great loss to our sovereign rights,if any one sells the land to foreigners for the construction of roads,and should people do so,they must be dealt with severely, and charged for selling the Chinese territory to foreigners and at the same time enquiries should be made so as to locate the person who has persuaded the man to sell his land,and results must be gained as to his persuation. (3)Tipao being the important person who takes part in selling land,therefore he should be made responsible for any one who sells his land to foreigners [redacted] and make a report. (4) The land-brokers should not be released if any of such matter occurrs,and land-committes and the [redacted] representatives of the Municipal Council in the Settlement for buying the land be dealt with. (5) Our sovereign rights can not be bought even with a big price paid to the owner,and if any foreigner wishes to buy same,a protest will be lodged for failing to listen to the advise in stopping them to buy the land from Chinese. The above mentioned plans are the chief questions for preventing them from road construction,and which should be decided immediately,only with the exception of the first mentioned question,which has now successfully accomplished. We respectfully beg to request that these questions be approved. The case will be settled if you will instruct the Shanghai District Magistrate,the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the Constabulary of Shanghai and Woosung".

Local gentries and merchants will meet to consult the roads construction case on convocation of City Police

On being failed to secure successful results in a protest against the road construction over the boundary by foreigners,Tsiang Yih Ming and Tsang Tsung Poh,representatives of the Society of Citizens for The Preservation of the Chinese Territory,left for Nanking and requested General Lu Yung Shiang and Civil Governor Han Koh Chung to deal with the matter. General

Lu has now officially instructed Mr. Tsaung Ts Ing, the Chief of The Shanghai Constabulary, to the effect that the action of roads construction should be asked to stop, and members from the legal roganizations be convoked to a meeting in order to consult together on the matter, and that a report on the results be forwarded as soon as possible.

Form No. 3
G 25,000-11-24

J.C. 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road Station.

March 15, 1925.

REPORT ON Mixed Court proceedings of men arrested at Gordon Road in connection with strike at Mills.

Made by D.S.Andrews. *Forwarded by* S. I. Adams

Sir:

I beg to report that at a Special Hearing held on Tuesday, March 10, 1925, before Messrs. Loh and Tajima, the three men named Lang Saung Kyi (冷雙喜) Doo Tuh Yieu (徐德賢) and Wong Kyih Zung (王吉成) arrested on the morning of February 24, 1925 for intimidation were sentenced as follows:- The first one $20.00 or 2 weeks, the remainder $10.00 or 1 week.

The hearing was adjourned till Saturday, March 14, 1925, when the remainder from Pootoo Road were sentenced. The man Kyi Siau S Ts (季小四子) arrested in the compound of No.9 Mill on February 10, 1925, and charged from Pootoo Road with being concerned with others in causing a Riot, assault and Malicious Damage was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

P.S.52.

D.C.I.,

Headquarters.

S C 5023

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, February 26, 1925.

Det. Sergt. Andrews,

Gordon Road Station.

A concise but comprehensive report on the labour unrest during the month in your district will be required at the end of February. This account should contain information on the following points:-

1. Description of the schools and unions where workers used to foregather previous to strike and nature of their activities with particulars of their relation to other institutions of learning or organizations.
2. The origin of the dispute.
3. The extent to which it arose from (a) discontent (b) intimidation.
4. Extent of demonstrations and propaganda and effect of these elements on strike.
5. Part played by students in propaganda or other efforts to promote strike, and schools with which these students are connected.
6. Connection of agitators with communist movement or other political parties.
7. The number of workers male and female in each mill involved in the strike.
8. Number of days trouble lasted in each mill
9. The disposition to return to work shown by the strikers as the dispute became prolonged.
10. The measures taken by the police at the various stages of the movement to mitigate the trouble and the extent to which these contributed towards
    (a) the preservation of order
    (b) the return of the operatives to work.
11. The extent of the damage done by strikers to machinery or buildings.
12. The financial loss which the cessation of work caused the mills affected.
13. Any other points which occur to you such as number of per cent present at the strike.

Director of Criminal Intelligence

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road Station.

March 2nd, 1925.

REPORT ON The labour unrest during the month of February, 1925.

Made by D.S.Andrews. Forwarded by S. I. Adams

Sir:

I beg to submit the following report on the labour unrest in the Gordon Road District during the month of February, 1925.

Arrangements have been made with D.S.Forkin of Pootoo Road District to embody the financial loss and damage, etc. with reference to No.9 Mill, Markham Road, in the report on the Naiga Wata Kaisha Mills in order to prevent a duplication of reports.

(1) No.s Y.Y. 291 to Y.Y. 293 Penang Road near Ferry Road ~~was~~ were rented by an Anhwei man named Hong Ing(項英)who was in co-operation with a Sunkiang man named Sung Liang Wei(孫良惠). These two men were teachers and opened the premises as a day and night schoolwith a recreation room attached, for the benefit of the mill workers in the District. Enquiries were made regarding this school and it was ascertained that the workers were taught to write characters and speak English.

This school which was called The Western District Working men's Day and Night School(滬西工友日夜補習學校, removed to San Tuh Lee, Chapei at the rear of Dah Foong Cotton Mill(大豐紗廠), shortly before the strike, and was then known as the Labour's Union Headquarters.

For the privilege of using the recreation room and being taught by students from the Shanghai University(上海大學)and Southern University(南方大學), a fee of 10 cents was paid by each person attending.

(2) I am of opinion that when the forty workers were dismissed

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from No.5 Mill on February 2nd,1925,because they were unsuitable for the work,was the excuse required by the leaders of this union to start an agitation and as the reinstating of these men were one of the demands put forward by the Union,it is safe to say that the union leaders could not have got the workers to join in a general strike if the Company had used a little more discretion in dispensing with the services of these 40 employees. It would have been the policy to utilise their services in another department.

(3) In the first place there was no discontent apparent amongst the other workers,owing to the dismissal of the forty employees,but these men gathered at the Mill and intimidated the female workers taken on in their place,and so it spread through the whole of No.5 Mill East and fanned by the pamphlets distributed by members of the labour union,the workers refused to listen to reason and were led by a mere handful of the No.1s,foremen.etc.

(4) Demonstrations were held on the North side of the Soochow Creek in the vicinities of the different Mills and employees crossing from Chapei were stopped,and forced to show theirs books, which,in some case got torn up,if they insisted in proceeding to the Mills. The mere fact that these crowds gathered near the different mills certainly helped to keep the workers from returning to work,and so prolonged the strike. Meetings were held before and after these demonstrations at the rear of Dah Foong Cotton Mill, Chapei,where members of the labour unions were given badges,and pamphlets and told to cross into the Settlement and Station them-

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Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

seleves at the approaches to different mills and prevent workers from returning to work. This action was fairly successful until a large number of the intimidators got arrested.

(5) The students certainly played a great part in the organisation of and agrevating the strike. Each demonstration was headed by several men of the student class. These students took it in turns to lecture at each meeting held in Chapei. To what school they actually belonged is not known to me.

(6) This question is very difficult to answer, but from my own personal opinion, I feel sure that the promotors of the strike were in close communication with Communist and political parties.

(7) The total number of workers both male and female employed in the Japan and China Cotton Mill is as follows:

Males	Females	Total
790	2,140	2,930

(8) Number of days trouble lasted:-

February 13th, 1925, at 12 mid-night till February 27th, 1925. at 6 P.M. A total number of 13 days and nights & 18 hours.

(9) The mere fact that the workers returned to work without the employers conceeding any one of the 8 demands set forth by them show that the majority of the employees were notin sympathy with the strike, and is obvious that some big outside influence either of a Communist or political nature was at the bottom of all the trouble.

(10) (a) The Mills were closely guarded from the time the strike

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

(4)

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Made by ... *Forwarded by*

commenced and this fact prevented any demonstrations around the mill or elsewhere in the district.

(b) After the workers realized that the steps taken by the Police were only protective measures, they regained confidence and so gathered at the mills in great numbers in order to resume work.

(11)(12) The extent of damage done to the Buildings and Machinery is estimated at $800.00 and the financial loss to the Company at about $15,000.00.

(13) Warrants are on File for the arrest of 9 men who are known to have taken an active part in prolonging the strike, and two men are under arrest for intimidation, and one man arrested on February 10th, 1925, at No. 9 Mill and was turned over to Pootoo Rd. Station.

I ..., ...,

Yours obediently,

D.S.52.

..C.I.,

Headquarters.

Form No. 2
G.25,000-1921.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Ro[illegible] Station.

Jan. 2[illegible] 192[illegible]

REPORT ON [illegible] of work at the [illegible] Mills [illegible]

[illegible]

Made by [illegible] *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir/

[illegible] to report that the [illegible] at Gordon Road reduced work at [illegible] 2[illegible] last a total number of 140 hands turned too the power until 11a.m. when they were allo[illegible] to go home [illegible] a provision for [illegible] in their work.

[illegible] the night shift came up on [illegible] and the mill is now in full swing all the [illegible] operations to [illegible] the fact of being [illegible] in a trouble [illegible] been experienced.

[illegible] and Chinese [illegible] opened their [illegible] the morning [illegible] time [illegible] morning [illegible] only [illegible] 100 [illegible] are not sufficient to start the machine [illegible] tonight at [illegible] [illegible] turned up and the [illegible] chinese [illegible] [illegible] tomorrow.

I am, Sir

Yours obediently,

[illegible]

S.S.M.

Noted.

[illegible]

D.S.

Form No. 2
T.H.7 [illegible]

D.C. [illegible]

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road Station.

February 26, 1925.

REPORT ON Posting of a threatening notice on the Japan-China Cotton Mill, 98 Robison Road.

Made by D. J. Andrews. **Forwarded by** S. L. Adams

Sir:

I beg to report that the attached Chinese notice was found on the main Gate leading to the Japan China Cotton Mill(日華紡廠)alongside a notice posted by the management to the effect that work would be resumed on the 27th February, 1925.

Efforts are being made to try and locate the persons responsible and arrangements are being made to give protection to the workers who decide to return to work to-morrow.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. Andrews
No. 52.

D.I.I., Headquarters.

Noted.
[illegible]
D.I.

m 3
2000-1

J f [illegible]

Attention: Labourers' Union.

Don't be in such a haste and become fri ttered, the Labourers' Union has an advocation. The Japanese posted a notification yesterday, summoning Mill workers to resume their work on Friday, and intend to pay half day's wages in extra for the day's work. You ought think it over that the Japanese are looking upon down our Japanese fellow-workers. So we must unite together in one heart- [illegible] their offer, and if any of the workers in "A" & "B" class resume work in the mills, they will have to be assaulted to death. This is the advocation of the Labourers' Union. The Japanese will say that we are ignorants and have no ability. If we are not in sympathy to each other in this matter. You must obey the command of the Union. In case any-one wishes to start work in the mills, wards must be made before Japanese that our wages is increased to---------- month and be paid once a fortnight. Any-one who may [illegible] ---------- better die.

The Sec. of the Wha. Union.

Form No. 2
G.25,000-11-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Feb 11th 192.. 192

Further **REPORT ON** Enquiries made at the Labour Association School Honan Road.

Made by [illegible] *Forwarded by* S. V. Adam

Sir/

I beg to submit that the following was left out from my report of the 8th Feb 1928, enquiries were made and it was ascertained that the man named Hon Ing ( ) who is in charge of paying the rent for the premises occupied as a school, situated at 11/2/3 Honan Road left for Tientsin.

The name and address of the landlord has not been ascertained.

I have the honor
Your obedient
Sergeant
[illegible]

D.I.I.

TEL. NO. C. 743

Memorandum

Shanghai Municipal Police

February 24 1925

To Det. Sergt. Andrews,

It would facilitate matters at Headquarters if, instead of heading your report "Attached Memo", you gave it a caption which would convey concisely an idea of the subject dealt with.

Has any progress been made towards complying with the instructions in the latter portion of my memo dated February 21 about interviewing the landlord of the school on Penang Road and his collecting shroff.

Duncan Armstrong

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
T.H. 2000-10-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road Station.

February 23rd., 1925.

REPORT ON Attached Memo., re enquiries to be made at the Chen Hsi Road School.

Made by D.S.Andrews. *Forwarded by* S. L. Adams

Sir:

I beg to report that the following information has been received regarding the two teachers named Hong Ing (項英)and Sung Liang Wei(孫良惠)who were operating the school at Penang Road.

The first named man left Shanghai for Hupeh about one month ago,and the second man is at present in custody in the City and his name is on a Warrant at Pootoo Road Station.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.52.

D.C.I.,

Headquarters.

TEL. NO. C. 743

Memorandum

Shanghai Municipal Police

February 21 1925

To Det. Sergt. Andrews.

Foo Yuin Ting(浦雲汀) and Zau Hai Ching (趙海青), prisoners in Pootoo Road Station, may be able to give information which will enable you to secure the evidence you require against the school teachers. The landlord and his collecting shroff for the school should also be interviewed with a view to ascertaining the names of the person who rented the school and the man who usually paid the rent.

[illegible]

D. C. I.

Form No. 1
C.M.S.(S.T.A.)

106023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road Station.

Feb 28th 1932 192

REPORT ON Resumption of work at the Japan and China Cotton Mill 9 Robinson Road.

Made by D.S. Anderson. **Forwarded by** S. I. Adams

Sir/

I beg to report that I have been informed by the management of the above mill that sufficient numbers turn up for work on the morning of the 27th Feb 1932 at 6 A.M. the mill authorities intend to resume the working of the Mills.

Notices to this effect have been posted outside the premises, and necessary precautions will be taken to prevent any such workers being interfered with.

I am Sir

Yours obediently

D.S.S.

D.I.I. He Guarise.

Noted.

W. Guiano

D.I.

Form No. 2
T.H.20[illegible]0-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road ..... Station.

February 26th., 1925.

REPORT ON Names and Particulars of men arrested and wanted on a Warrant for being concerned in Mill strike.

Made by D.I.Andrews. *Forwarded by* S.[illegible]

Sir:

I beg to report that attached are the names of 4 men arrested by detectives at this Station in connection with Riot at No.9 Mill on February 10th,1925,names and particulars of men for whom a warrant has been applied for and also a list of men whose names have been handed to me as being persons suspected of having had a hand in the promotion or perpetuation of the strike.

Evidence against the four men under arrest is fairly strong,one man being arrested on the morning of February 10,1925,in possession of an iron bar inside the Mill. The other three were arrested after trying to intimidate workers at No.9 Mill on the morning of February 24,1925 A.D.3.39 being intercepted whilst carrying a basket apparently going to the Mill to work.

Evidence against the two men from the Japan China Mill,whose warrant is on file here,is fairly substantial,but in regards to the six men for whom a warrant has been applied for as being concerned in the Riot at No.9 Mill on February 10,1925,the informer is not willing to do witness,but it is hoped that they will be identified by others.

The list of men whose names are given as having had a hand in the promotion or perpetuation of the strike were given to me by Mr. Mori of the Japan China Mill, further enquiries are being made regarding these persons and

F No. 2
T.H 10-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

..... Station.

..... 192 .

REPORT ON .....

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Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

necessary steps will be taken re warrant.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. .52.

D.I.I.,

Headquarters.

(a) Three men arrested on the morning of February 24,1925,for intimidation at No.9 Mill by C.D.C.39 and Mill Detective.

Lang Sang Shi, (冷煥喜) native of Chenkiang,lives at Ing Hwa Li Alleyway,Robison Road. No family,came to Shanghai December,1924,from Chenkiang,ahs been working in China Japan Cotton Mill since arrival as a fireman in the mill. A man named Tsang Ing Loong,interpreter in the Japan-China Mill, gave him badges and told him to come to No.9 Mill and intimidate workers(Admits offence). States he attended meetings at Dah Foong Mill Quarters,Chapei,on 1st day of strike. Second time,February 23rd,1925,Shaun Ah S forewoman of the Japan China Cotton Mill,was elected representative of female workers of the No.3 Mill on February 23rd. Tsang Ing Loong spoke at the meeting: "We must not work until our demands are granted"."Must stop the coolies from going work at the Naiga Wata Mai sha Mills,because if they do,we shall have to work".

Doo Tuh Yee, (凃德賢) native of Nanking,lives at Doong Sing Mill Quarters, Macao Road. No family,lives alone,came to Shanghai 3 years before. Worked in The Hemp Sack Factory,Robison Road for a year. Since then he has worked in No.7 Mill as an oiler. Instructed by Wong Cheh Zung from Tsang Ing Loong to come to No.9 Mill to intimidate workers. Never attended meetings in Chapei. Knows Wong Mau Bee (王麻皮)on Warrant----- at No.5 Mill as a No.1 of strikers,went to No.12 & 8 Mills intimidating workers on February 9th,1925. Heard some one said this man was at No.9 Mill on the 10th February.
Note: These two men stopped C.D.C.39 who was carrying basket,tried to stop him from going to No.9 Mill to work,threatened to assault him.

Wong Cheh Zung, (王吉成) native of Nanking,lives at Doong Sing Mill Quarters, Macao Road,with his father and mother,came to Shanghai from Nanking 4 years ago. Worked in No.5 Mill for 2 months and afterwards joined the Doong Sing Cotton Mill and still there as a coolie in the Spinning Room. This man denies intimidation of workers. Arrested by No.9 Mill Detective.

Kyi Siau S Ts, (季小四子) native of Hompo,working in No.5 Mill since last year, 1924,living in Chapei.Knows Wong Mau Bee(王麻皮). This man was arrested on February 10,1925,in the No.9 Mill in possession of an iron bar. Evidence against him: Causing damage to the No.9 Mill and intimidating the workers of No.9 Mill.Detained in the Municipal Gaol.

(b)

Antecedents of two men named Dah S Shau and Dah Ling Sung whose names are on Warrant on file at Gordon Rd. Station.

Dah S Shau. (戴斯孝) 21 years of age, native of Anhwei, height 4'9", living in the 3rd. house 6th lane Ing Hwa Li Alley way. Mill Oiler employed in the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill for five years. Joined the Japan China Cotton Mill on April 16, the 13th year of the China Republic.

Dah Ling Sung. (戴林生) 23 years of age, native of Hompo, height 5'2", living at an un-numbered house Tsha Ah Pang Village. Employed in the Fung Tien Cotton Mill (Bubbling Well District) for one year and joined the Japan China Mill on -------

Evidence against them:- Intimitation. At about 12.30 A.M. 14-2-25, when the mill workers were taking their supper, these men told the coolies that a large number of strikers from the Naiga Wata Kaisha Mills were going to come into the Japan China Mill and damaging the articles and assaulting the workers. On hearing this the workers in the Japan China Mill all left, thereby causing them to strike.

Names and particulars of ~~6~~ men concerned in Riot at No.9 and No.13 Mills for whom a Warrant has been applied for.

Koo Ah San, (顧阿三) Foreman of Speeding Department No.5 Mill East. Joined May 1919, living in Tonquin Road. Belongs to Labour Union, known to Wong Mau Bei and Mau Kai Woo, Foreman Binding Room--, Lieu Yeu, Interpreter No.12 Mill and Doo Woo all believed to have a working interest in Union and tried to get coolies to join. Pamphlets found in this man's dept.

~~(Zau Ah Koong, (趙阿根) Foreman, Carding Engine Department No.5 Mill East. Friend of above)~~

Zee S Ling, (徐書林) Interpreter of No.5 Mill East. Believed to have had a good deal to do in the Strike Movement.

Wong Mau Bei, (王麻皮) Sub-foreman under Koo Ah San. Joined No.8 Mill in 1914. Believed to have some knowledge of trouble Belongs to the Union and had pamphlets.

Ting Dau Woo, (丁保和) Motor-man No.7 Mill, joined 1913. No particulars.

Woo Ping Zung, (胡炳成) Foreman Cotton mixing Department No.5 Mill East, lives in Doong Shing Mill Quarters.

Zau Liang Kai, (趙良凱) Carpenter of No.7 Mill. Joined 1925, lives 28 Ichang Road, was a trouble seeker last year over small matters.

(b) (2)

This six men are some of the principle originators of strike, but not sufficient evidence and are connected with the Union Association. Names and information got by Hill detective Woo Ah Kheu(吳阿狗).

(c) Japan-China Cotton Mill, No.3 Mill.

Wong Hai Ching, 王海清	Spinning Room Foreman No.150, Japan-China Mill Hostel No.16. "Lieutenant" of the Striker's Volunteers Corps.
Dah Tuh Zah, 戴德頌	Mill Clerk, No.307, Japan-China Mill Hostel No.77. Enquiring Staff.
Shuan Ah S, 宣阿四	Mill Forewoman No.3000. House opposite to Japanese Hostel, Penang Road. Representative of female workers of the No.3 Mill.

No.4 Mill

Tse Tuh Piau, 朱德標	Foreman in the Packing Room, Penang Road. "Lieutenant" of the Striker's Volunteer Corps.
Lee Yee Fah, 李延發	Spinning Room Foreman No.1000. Ferry Road. "President" of the Regulating & Observing Department of the Striker's Group.
Lee Ou Bah, 李鷗白	Mill Clerk No.332, No.731 Woo Loh Li, Gordon Road. Chief representative of the workers in No.4 Mill and Staff of Communication.
Wong Char Ziang, 王宗祥	Mill Clerk, No.473, No.6 Tonquin Road. Representative of the Examination Department.
Zung Fung Ling, 陳鳳林	Chief Mill foreman, No.150, No.48 Mai Fong Li, Representative for workers in the Cotton Combing Room.
Soong Za[illegible] Kung, 宋長根	No.1101 Spinning Room Foreman, Jessfield Village. Representative for workers in Spinning Room.
Ting Vung Ling, 丁文林	Cotton Examining Foreman No.471, No.96 Hostel for coolies of the Doong Sing Cotton Mill. Representative for Cotton Examining Room.
Tsang Ing Loong, 張應龍	Mill Interpreter, Hostel Tonqiun Road. Representative for Mill interpreters.

Form No. 2
C. 25,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6020
16/2/25

Gordon Road. Station.

Feb 14th 1925

REPORT ON Strike at No's 3-4 Mills Japan and China Cotton Mills.
98 Robison Road.

Made by D.S.Andrews. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir/

I beg to report that at 12.45 A.M. Feb 14th 1925 a telephone message was received from the Japan and China Cotton Mill reporting the night shift numbering 1500 had gone on strike.

Enquiries were made and it was ascertained that at about 11.30 P.M the previous day when the workers of No 4 mill stopped for their meal, they failed to resume work again, and members of the speeding room started an agitation for an increase of an extra days bonus per month. "All workers are in receipt of a days bonus per month, provided they register a regular attendance". It was their wish that it be granted at once and refused to return to work until it was conceded.

The workers from No 4 left the machines and proceeded to No 5 mill and persuaded the workers there to join them, which they did and at 1[illegible].30 A.M. they all left the Mill.

Before leaving a small amount of damage was done in the speeding room, some wooden frames being broken, and also some windows in the offices were smashed-the damage is very small.

This trouble has undoubtedly been caused by agitators from the other mills, and enquiries are being made in order to try and get information as to the source, and will be reported on.

Steps are being taken to have the mill closely guarded.

I am Sir

Yours obediently

D.S.52.

D.C.I. Headquarters.

D [illegible] 6, [illegible] West Tan[illegible]

[illegible] West T[illegible]

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters, Station.

March 14, 1925

REPORT ON Mixed Court proceedings against strikers.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

At 9.30 a.m. to-day, the hearing of the cases against the various persons arrested in connection with the recent strike of workers in Japanese cotton mills was resumed by Mr. Tajima, Japanese Assessor, and Magistrate Loh, at the Mixed Court.

The first case heard was that against thirteen persons, viz., Tsang Yoong (張榮), Tsu Ding Zai (蘇定才), Sung S Liang (沈子良), Toong Siau Chen (董小秋), Tseng Zang Kwang (張長坤), Waung Poo Ding (王甫定), Tong Sih Soong (湯錫春), Lieu Sih Sung (劉錫林), Zung Poo Yuen ([illegible]), Tseu Kwang Ching (周光卿), Li Shing Sung (李[illegible]生), Shu Ching Dau (許[illegible]), and Chi Siau Ts Ts ([illegible]) on a charge of rioting. The first named accused is a student.

Mr E. T. Maitland, Prosecuting Solicitor, appeared for the Police; Mr. A. Covey for the defence.

Mr Maitland informed the Court that these men were charged with rioting and then proceeded to call evidence.

Det. Sergt. Andrews, called, said: I arrested one of the accused, Chi Siau Ts Ts at 10.30 a.m. on February 10. He was inside the compound of No. 9 Mill at No. 9 Markham Road. We received a telephone message ~~from~~ at Gordon Road Station saying that a number of coolies had entered No. 9 Mill and were intimidating workers and that trouble was expected. Accompanied by a Chinese detective and two foreigners I went to the Mill. When I arrived the workers were leaving the mill. Just inside, to the left of the gate, we heard the smashing of windows and the wrecking of furniture. The other two foreigners proceeded to the office, but I went to the mill engine room. Twenty-four coolies who were armed with iron bars and sticks immediately came from the direction of the mill and surrounded the two Chinese detectives and myself. The last accused (Chi Siau Ts Ts) was arrested with an iron bar in his possession. He resisted and tried to run away. We took him to the Station. We received information that the crowd were about to proceed to No. 13 and No. 14 Mills on Robison Road and I had a telephone message sent to Pootoo Road.

Mr. Covey (cross-examining): How long have they been arrested?
Witness: Since February 10.
Counsel: I understand that the last accused was the only one arrested at the time?
Witness: Yes.

Inspector Foley, called, said: I was present when the other accused were arrested. At 10.30 a.m. on February 10, I received

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information that a crowd of about 1,200 persons had been to No. 9 Mill at No. 9 Markham Road, assaulted the Japanese, wrecked the mill and were on their way probably to No. 13 and No. 14 Mills in the Pootoo Road district. Accompanied by a Sikh and a Chinese Constable, I proceeded to No. 13 and No. 14 Mills. I found that the crowd had entered by the front gate and had pulled down a portion of the bamboo fence. A foreman came rushing up to me and said that a Japanese had been beaten and that Mills. No. 13 and 14 were being wrecked. I proceeded with a Chinese and a Sikh Constable and Chinese Detective No. 110 to No. 14 Mill and found many of the employees destroying the machinery, turning over the cotton and ~~cuting~~ the workers from their respective posts. The women and children became panic-stricken and shouted "Save Life." With the assistance of the other officers I arrested eight of the rioters there and then. They are the 2nd, the 3rd, the 5th, the 7th, the 8th, the 9th, the 10th and the 11th men in the dock. The 1st, the 4th and the 6th accused were arrested on Robison and Gordon Roads. The eight men were in the compound of the mill. One of them attempted to strike me, but I wrenched the iron bar from him and placed him under arrest. I later wrenched away a mallet from No. 11 and arrested him. By this time the rioters began to disperse from the mill compound. After the eight men had been placed on a motor lorry and dispatched to the Station, I returned to the entrance of No. 13 and No. 14 Mills and saw the 1st accused standing to the north side of the road. He was swaying a piece of bamboo to and fro. A batch of rioters dropped their sticks and ran away. I questioned the 1st accused and he said he was a student and had come on the scene out of curiosity. The 4th accused was arrested by a Chinese Constable as well as the 6th accused. The 12th accused was arrested outside the Station gate by myself. When questioned in the Charge Room all, except the 1st and the 6th accused, admitted having taking part in the assault at the No. 9, No. 13 and No. 14 Mills. The damage done to these three mills is estimated at Tls. 4,043.80.

Mr. Maitland (indicating to witness a banner): What is this?

Witness: It is a flag which, I understand, describes what should be done with regard to the rioting and calling upon the men to cease work. These banners were seized by the Police.

Mr. T. K. Lieu (劉廷紀), cross-examining on behalf of his client, the 1st accused: When you arrested the 1st accused did you find any sticks and pamphlets in his possession?

Witness: I made no mention of pamphlets in my evidence.

Counsel: Is the stick which he was holding in Court?

Witness: There was a lot of bamboos, someone must have picked them up.

Mr. Covey (cross-examining): How many persons were there?

Witness: I estimate the crowd at 400.

Counsel: And you arrested 13 out of the 400?

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Witness: You can not expect more from three men.

Mr. Covey (addressing the Court): In order to save the time of the Court, I would plead guilty on behalf of the accused with the exception of the 1st accused who is represented by Mr. Lieu. I would ask the Court to take into consideration the fact that they have been in prison for over a month already, and I appeal to the Court for leniency.

Mr. Lieu: I have a witness to call on behalf of the 1st accused. He is C.P.C. 1099

C. P. C. 1099, in answer to Mr. Lieu, said in his examination-in-chief, that when the prisoner was arrested he had a stick in his hand.
Counsel: Did he use the stick?
Witness: He was simply handling it. He was standing on the road.
The Magistrate: Was he standing alone or with the others?
Witness: He was standing, simply looking on. He was alone outside the mill.
The Magistrate: When he was arrested was he simply standing there not doing anything?
Witness: Yes.
The Magistrate: What kind of stick was he holding?
Witness: A bamboo stick.

The 1st accused Tsang Yoong was examined by Mr. Lieu. He said he was a native of Szechuen and came to Shanghai about eight or nine months ago. He did not cause any trouble.
The Assessor: Where did you live in Shanghai?
Witness: In the Great China University in Gordon Road.
Inspector Foley: This school is on Gordon Road near Robison Road. There are living quarters for the pupils of the college. It is about half a mile away. The school was closed at the time.

The accused were then examined by turns by the Magistrate.

Tsang Yoong, the 1st accused, a student, said: I am a native of Szechuen and came to Shanghai about nine months ago from Nanking. I have never been here before. I came here to pass the examinations at the Great China University. This examination took place in the 9th moon last year. On February 10, after having tiffin we heard a great noise outside. I went out with a friend to find out the cause. I saw a big crowd of people. We learnt there was a strike. We had often heard of strikes in Szechuen but had never seen one so I went out of curiosity. It was then 11.30 a.m. for I had just finished tiffin. The mill is about a li from the school. We walked up slowly.

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The Magistrate: The foreign Police accuse you of having a stick in your hand?

Accused Whilst I was standing outside the mill gate I saw a fight between the Police and the workers. Some of the workers had bamboo sticks in their hands, and somebody threw a stick from inside the mill to the outside and it struck me on the forehead. I secured the stick and whilst I was examining it the Police arrested me. When I was arrested other people were there and my friend escaped in the crowd.

Inspector Foley: He was lucky.

Tsu Ding Zai, the second accused, said: I am 17 years of age and am employed at the No. 5 Mill. I have been there for one year and a half. I did not damage anything in the mill. I was only watching the trouble and did not do anything myself.

The Magistrate: Did you go with the crowd into the mill?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: Why did you go as the mills were closed?

Accused: I did not go.

The Magistrate: If you did not go then why were you arrested?

Accused: We were not working, we simply went there to watch the trouble.

Sung S Liang, the 3rd accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 20 years of age, employed at the No. 5 Mill. On that day I went to see a friend to return him some money. But I did not find him.

The Magistrate: Where does this friend live?

Accused: I don't know. I tried to find him.

The Magistrate: If you do not know where he lives, how can you see him about the money?

Accused made no reply.

The Magistrate: Did you go there to damage the machinery?

Accused: I did not go.

The Magistrate: Did you go into the mill?

Accused: Yes, there was a crowd there so I went in also.

The Magistrate: Did you have a stick in your hand?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: Did you do anything?

Accused: I did not do anything.

Tung Siau Chen, the 4th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo employed at the No. 5 Mill. I was arrested outside the mill on the road and not in the mill.

The Magistrate: What were you doing on the road?

Accused: On that day I was asked by a friend to look for his sister and to send her to Kompo. I was on the road looking for her. I saw a motor car with Police in it and I tried to run away but could not and was arrested.

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C.P.C. 413, called, said: When accused was arrested he was coming out of No. 13 Mill.

Accused: That is not true, I was not coming out of the mill.

The Magistrate: Did you have a stick in your hand?

Accused: Yes, I picked one up from the road, as I was passing the gate of the mill. But I was not coming out of the mill.

Tseng Zang Kwang, the 5th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 19 years of age, employed at the No. 5 Mill. On that day I was sent by my mother to buy 20 cents worth of boot polish to clean my boots. I passed the gate of No. 13 mill. I was not arrested by a foreign policeman but by an old man of the mill, the watchman Foley.

Inspector: Accused was arrested at the No. 14 Mill.

Waung Foo Ding, the 6th accused, said: I am a native of Nanking, 21 years of age. I am not employed at any of the mills, but in an oil shop. I went to Siao So Doo on that day and saw a big crowd. I could not go any further, and was returning when I was arrested several chang (one chang is 12 feet foreign) from the mill. I had a small stick in my hand. I picked this up. If I had known that sticks had been used by rioters I would not have picked it up. I did not carry an iron bar.

The Magistrate: Of what use is your carrying a stick?

Accused: It was of no use.

The Magistrate: And if it was of no use, then why did you carry one?

Accused: I don't know.

The Magistrate: Are you still employed at the oil shop?

Accused: I am still employed there. The shop is at the corner of Robison Road. The Police had already made investigation.

Tong Sih Soong, the 7th accused, said: I am a native of Nanking, 24 years of age, employed at the No. 4 Mill. I was arrested at the door of No. 13 Mill. On that day I was not working and went there to watch how thing were going and was arrested. I went to the mill but did not assault anybody.

Lieu Sien Sung, the 8th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 26 years of age, employed at the No. 5 Mill. I was arrested at the door of No. 13 Mill. My uncle works there and I went to borrow some money. I was arrested just at the gate of the mill. I did not go inside the mill. I did not go with the crowd.

C.D.C. Zung Kwang Nyi, No. 110, called, said: I arrested the accused inside the mill. I told him to go and he refused. I had a revolver in my hand and told him to go, and he said, " You can shoot."

Accused: I was arrested by a policeman not by a detective.

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I did not see any detective.
The Magistrate: But the detective said he saw you?
Accused: I did not see him at all.

Zung Poo Yuen, the 9th accused, said: I am employed at the No. 5 Mill, and was arrested at the gate of No. 13 Mill.
The Magistrate: Why did you go there?
Accused: Formerly I used to work there, but as it was too far I changed to No. 4 Mill. On that day I went to see the No. 1 in the mill with whom I used to stay. I wanted to pay him for my board. I went to the mill but had nothing in my hand. I did not see anybody damaging the machinery. I did not see a crowd rioting
The Magistrate: How is it that you did not see any rioting?
Accused: I saw a crowd of people but they did not do anything. I did not see the actual rioting.
Inspector Foley: This man was the most prominent of the whole lot.
The Magistrate: Did you assault anybody?
Accused: No.
The Magistrate: Did you mingle with the people who assaulted the Japanese?
Accused: No.
In answer to the Assessor, Inspector Foley said: This man had an iron bar in his hand.
The Magistrate: Did you see this foreign policeman?
Accused: No.

Tseu Kwang Ching, the 10th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 33 years of age, employed at the No. 5 Mill. I have been employed there about two months. I came from the country only recently. I was arrested at the watchman's hut at No. 13 Mill. On that day I saw many people inside and outside the mill. I went there simply to see. I heard a row and I went to the watchman's hut thinking I would be safe there but I was arrested. I had nothing in my hand when I was arrested. I was standing outside and knew nothing what was going on inside

Li Shing Sung, the 11th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 17 years of age, employed at the No. 5 Mill. I was arrested about 15 or 16 steps from the No. 13 Mill. There was quite a big crowd there, about 10,000 inside and outside the mill. I was standing about 50 or 60 steps from the door of the mill out of curiosity. When I was arrested I had nothing in my hand.
The Magistrate: Did you have a wooden mallet in your hand?
Accused: No. I was arrested by C.P.C. 1760.
Inspector Foley: He could not have been there.
Accused: He was not on duty.
Inspector Foley: He could not have been there. It was impossible.
Accused: He was there. You can investigate.

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Inspector Foley: I myself arrested the man and he had the mallet in his hand.
The Magistrate: When you were arrested did you see this foreign Inspector?
Accused: No. I was arrested by an off duty policeman in plain clothes. I have never seen this mallet. I did not carry it.

Shu Ching Dau, the 12th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 19 years of age, employed at No. 5 Mill. I was arrested at the door of the station. On that day I went to see a friend to get some money to pay a wai (money club). I was arrested by the Police to identify the people arrested, and I said I knew nothing about them. I did not go to the No. 13 Mill. I did not see any one damaging the machinery or fighting.

Chi Siau Ts Ts, the 13th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, employed at the No. 5 Mill. I was arrested at the gate of No. 9 Mill.
The Magistrate: What were you doing there?
Accused: I was looking on. I did not see any rioting.
A Chinese detective said he arrested the man. Accused attempted to strike witness with a banner he was carrying.
Accused: I am a young man, how would I dare to strike a detective when I was arrested. Never saw the iron bar (produced)
Inspector Foley: All the accused, with the exception of the 12th accused, admitted having sticks in their hands.
Mr. Covey: I woomld like to state that the evidence against the 12th accused is not at all strong.
Mr. Maitland: My friend seems to have forgotten that he has already pleaded guilty.
Insp. Foley here said that Sergt. Shellswell told the crowd to disperse.

The Court discharged Tsang Yoong, the student, but ordered him to sign a personal bond.
Tsu Ding Zai, Sung S Liang, Toong Siau Chen, Tseng Zang Kwang, Waung Poo Ding, Tong Sih Soong, Lieu Sien Sung, Zung Poo Yuen and Tseu Kwang Ching were each fined $50 with the alternative of 50 days imprisonment.
Li Shing Sung and Chi Siau Ts Ts were sentenced to six months imprisonment from the date of arrest.
Shu Ching Dau was discharged.

In the next case, Chiang Vung Sien (姜 永 宣), a coolie, was charged with distributing pamphlets contrary to Article 221 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

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C.D.C. 44 Loong Ching Ling, called, said: I arrested accused at No. 13 Mill, Robison Road. He was distributing pamphlets outside the mill. The pamphlets are all here.

In answer to the Magistrate, accused said: I have been employed at No. 13 Mill for two years. I picked up the pamphlets from the road. They were being distributed by a small boy. As I can read, the boy asked me to explain to him the pamphlets.

Accused was fined $20 with the alternative of two weeks' imprisonment.

Tseu Shu Nyoen (周叔元), 21, coolie, Yau Vung Au (姚永豪) 19, coolie, and Waung Siau S Ts (王小四子), 16, coolie, were charged with intimidation.

Mr. Maitland: These men are charged with intimidation: trying to stop labourers from going to work.

C.D.S. 61 Sung Zoong Li, called, said; I arrested the three men on Ferry Road on February 11. They were preventing labourers from going to work. Some workers reported that they were being prevented from coming out of an alleyway. The accused said that if they came out their food baskets would be taken away and they would be assaulted. The 3rd accused had a badge. The other two men came from Chapei and said that the 3rd accused told them to give the badges to some one.

Mr. Covey: Did you personally make the arrests?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Covey: Who made the report to you?

Witness: The inspector at the mill works reported to me that somebody was preventing labourers from going to their work and threatening to take away their food baskets.

Counsel: Did he give you any names?

Witness: There were over ten of them, but we found only one who had a badge.

Counsel: You have no idea of their names?

Witness: No.

Counsel: Were they pointed out to you?

Witness: He simply said that those who had badges were the ones. We arrested only one man who had a badge. The others had run away.

The accused were then questioned by the Magistrate.

Tseu Shu Nyoen, the 1st accused, said: I have been employed at the No. 5 Mill for two to three years. I did not intimidate anybody from going to work. I went to Kompo to visit a relative.

Yau Vung Au, the second accused, said: I have been employed

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at the No. 5 Mill for about seven months. I did not prevent people from going to work on Ferry Road during the strike.

Waung Siau Ts Ts, the third accused, said: I am employed at the No. 4 Mill. The badge is not mine. I was walking along the road when somebody put it in my pocket.

The Magistrate: Who placed this in your pocket?

Accused: An unknown person.

The Magistrate: Do you know what it is?

Accused: I cannot read.

The Magistrate: Did you ask him what it was?

Accused: I cannot read and I did not have time to ask him.

The Magistrate: Is it not strange that some unknown person should place this in your pocket?

Accused: I could not ask him because I was arrested at the time.

C.D.S. 61 Sung Zoong Li, called, said: Accused had the badge on his clothes.

The Magistrate (to accused): Why were you wearing the badge?

Accused: When I was arrested it was put on me. (Laughter).

Mr. Covey, addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, said: I asked the detective how many men did he find wearing the badge, and he said only one although the Inspector at the mill said there were about ten of them. I again asked him how many were arrested, and he said only the 3rd accused was arrested. Under these circumstances, I ask the Court to dismiss the charge.

Tseu Shu Nyoen and Yau Vung Au were discharged; Waung Siau S Ts was fined $20 or two weeks imprisonment.

Two men named Foo Yuen Ting (傅宝汀) and Kuo Tsung Cha (郭振嘉) were charged with distributing pamphlets.

C.D.C. 66 Tshen Zung Kheu, called, said: I arrested the 1st accused at the corner of Haiphong and Gordon Roads on February 12. He had a quantity of pamphlets in his hands, about 200 sheets. There were three kinds of pamphlets. His intention was to distribute. At the time he was not distributing them but at the Station he admitted that he was going to Chapei to distribute them.

C.D.S. 61 Sung Zoong Li, called, said: I arrested the 2nd accused with the assistance of the inspector of the mill on February 12. He had about 150 pamphlets in his hands. He said he had been asked to take them to some Association in Chapei from Gordon Road. They had been given to him by a man named Lee.

In answer to the Magistrate, Foo Yuen Ting, the 1st accused,

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said: The pamphlets were given to me by three men on the road. They asked me to distribute them but I had not agreed to do so when they saw detectives coming and ran away leaving the pamphlets in my hands. I am employed at the Japan-China Mill. I did not know they were circulars, but later I learnt that they were circulars.

Kuo Tsung Cha, the 2nd accused, said: I am employed at the No. 12 Mill on Gordon Road, was taken on about a month ago. I did not distribute circulars. They were handed to me on the road. to read. I was going home from the mill.

The Magistrate: But why did you want so many for? One would have been sufficient?

Accused: I was going home.

The Court fined both accused $20 each or two weeks imprisonment.

Zau He Hien (趙海清), Zung Ih Sung (盛逸生) and Zau Siau Foo Ts (趙小富子) were charged with intimidation.

C.D.S. 61 Sung Zoong Li, called, said: I arrested the 1st accused at 2 p.m. on February 17 on the instructions of the inspector. Later I went with the inspector to No. 356 Macao Road and found four pamphlets. Accused is not employed. The second accused was arrested at 10.15 a.m. on February 19 on Tonkin Road. He had been sent by the Union with a letter and a quantity of pamphlets asking workers to go to the Union to hold a meeting. Accused admitted that he had been told by the Union to call labourers to attend the meeting. The 3rd accused was also arrested by me. His name is on a warrant. He says he is a Captain in the Chapei Volunteer Corps.

Mr. Covey (cross-examining): Did you personally make the arrests?

Witness: The first accused was arrested by me, the 2nd and the 3rd were arrested by the mill people.

Counsel: Where did you arrest the 1st accused?

Witness: At his home. It is a kind of social club. He has three children working at the mills.

Counsel: Were there many people on the premises?

Witness: At the time of our visit we found few persons there.

Counsel: Was the door open?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: And you found four circulars?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: Whereas in other cases you found hundreds?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: It is quite possible that somebody had thrown them into the house?

Witness: That I cannot say.

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So Ah Sin, a witness, called, said: I know the 3rd accused. He went to a big meeting in Chapei. He had a white band on his arm and a white badge. He was carrying a bamboo stick. He said he was the head of the volunteers. The meeting was held to prevent workers from going to work.

The accused were then questioned by the Magistrate.

Zau He Hien, the 1st accused, said: I am a native of Nanking, employed at a rattan shop. I did not intimidate anybody from going to work. I had four pamphlets in the house because two of the families living with me work at the mills.

Zung Ih Sung, the 2nd accused, said: I am a native of Yangchow 30 years of age, employed at the Tung Shing Mill. On that day I went to Chapei. I did not go as the representative of the workers. but as a private individual. I had several friends at the meeting. A man came up and asked me whether I worked at the Tung Shing Mill and asked me when I returned to hand the pamphlets to the workers in the mill, and to ask them to attend the meeting. I went to the mill at 9 a.m. and saw someone on a platform speaking. I know the No. 1 at the Tung Shing Mill very well. He came to arrange an amicable settlement. During the strike there was no work at the mill. I went to Chapei but I did not know that a meeting was being held there. I tried to find my friend.

Zau Siau Foo Ts, the 3rd accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 29 years of age. I keep a cake shop. I know many of the workers in the place. I did not go to the meeting. I did not have a stick in my hand and I did not interfere with the workers. I was on the south side of the creek. I was talking with some workers and asked them when they were going back to work.

The Assessor? What were the words you used;

Accused: I asked," When are you going to work?"

The Assessor: Why did you ask them this?

Accused: Because I live on the north side of the creek.

The Magistrate: Do you know the people to whom you were speaking?

Accused: There was quite a big crowd. I was interested as to when they would return to work.

Mr. Covey: I am instructed to plead not guilty with regard to the 1st accused. There were thousands and thousands of these pamphlets about and the Police found only four in his home. I ask the Court to dismiss the charge against him.

Zau He Hien was discharged and ordered to sign a personal bond Zung Ih Sung was fined $10 or one week, and Zau Siau Foo Ts was fined $20 or two weeks.

The Court then rose, the hour then being 12.30 p.m. The session will be resumed at 2 p.m. on March 25.

Your obedient servant,

D. C. I.

Clerical Assistant.

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J.C.6523

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters. Station.

March 10, 1925

REPORT ON Mixed Court proceedings against strikers.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. Forwarded by T.P. Guiers D.I.

Sir,

At 2 p.m. to-day before Mr. Tajima, Japanese Assessor, and Magistrate Loh at the Mixed Court, Chang Woo Zung (張和尚), 23, appeared on a charge of intimidation and distributing pamphlets in connection with the strike of cotton mill workers.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, Prosecuting Solicitor, appeared for the Police; Mr. A. Covey for the defence.

Mr. Maitland, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the case arose out of the recent strike of cotton mill workers, and was probably due to articles appearing in certain papers. These articles were of a Communistic nature and had misled the workers. In this connection, Counsel mentioned the fact that certain newspapers were being charged with publishing articles of a Communistic nature.

Mr. Covey, replying to the Court as to whom he represented, stated that he represented 50,000 labourers. He said that these men had a grievance. The pamphlet with which the defendant was charged with distributing contained the terms of the settlement of the strike and they were the identical terms which were agreed to by Mr. Okada with whom he (Counsel) proceeded to the Chamber of Commerce. "If the Court sees any reasonable ground for accused to be punished, I ask that he be bound over to keep the peace. Mr. Okada gave an undertaking that he would not press the charges."

The accused was then examined by the Magistrate. He said that he had been employed at the Dah Kong Mill for three years. As he was leaving the mill at 6 a.m. after his night duty, he saw five or six men picking up the pamphlets. He picked up one at the entrance to the mill. He could not read. He did not know what the pamphlet contained. He was arrested by a Japanese policeman. There were quite a lot of these pamphlets about the place.

The Magistrate: Did anyone give you these pamphlets to distribute them?
Accused: No.

Det. Sergt. Grubb, called, said: I questioned the accused at the Station and he said that he picked them up at the entrance to the mill on February 14.

Japanese Police Constable No. 34 said: I saw the accused distributing the pamphlets. I was alone at the time. I took him to the Station and handed him over to the Sergeant.

Tai Kang Jao ( ), interpreter, said: The accused was

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employed at the mill before the strike.

The Assessor: Is his conduct good?
Witness: I cannot say anything about his conduct.

The Magistrate: According to the statement of the Japanese officer he said he saw you distributing the pamphlets. Fined $10.

In the next case, Tsu Siau Dah (朱小大), 32, and Si Ka Pau (徐阿宝) were charged with intimidation.

Inspector Johnson, of Yangtszepoo Police Station, called, said: At 5 p.m. on February 16, accompanied by Det. Sergt. Grubb and Chinese detectives, I proceeded to the Dah Kong mill quarters in Pingliang Road in a motor car. We came upon a crowd of about 30 persons who were dressed in black gowns and most of whom had sticks in their hands. There were 300 to 400 workers, men, women and children on the other side of the road. As far as we could see, these 30 persons were preventing the labourers from going to work. As soon as we stopped the car, these 30 persons ran away. I am not quite sure whether these two defendants had sticks in their hands, but one of them had. We arrested these two men as they were trying to run away. We took them to the Station and charged them. They have been in jail and Station since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: Do you know they have been in jail since February 16? What do you mean by "As far as we could see they were preventing others from going to work"? They may have been addressing the people?
Witness: No. They were preventing them from going to work.
Counsel: Just now you said "as far as we could see" and now you say that they were preventing them from going to work. What do you mean?
Witness: Both.
Counsel: And you are certain that they were preventing others from going to work?
Witness: Quite certain.
Counsel: How is that?
Witness: Because the people told us.
Counsel: So that you yourself really knew nothing about it. You are only giving hearsay evidence?
The witness did not reply.

Det. Sergt. Grubb: I was present at the time of the arrest. These two men were of a crowd of 30 persons standing opposite the Pingliang Road quarters. There were 300 employees mostly women and children who were standing at the entrance to the works. Most of the workers had sticks in their hands, but I cannot say

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whether the two accused had sticks. I questioned them at the Station and they said they were having recreation. That was the only explanation they would give. A quantity of pamphlets were found in the possession of the first accused. They said they lived in the Dah Kong mill quarters about 300 to 400 yards from the Pingliang Road quarters. Both said they were employed at the Dah Kong mill.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: These two accused were part of a crowd of 30 persons facing the mill quarters.
Witness: They were inside the road facing the quarters.
Counsel: And there is a creek between the 30 persons and the two accused?
Witness: There is a creek.
Counsel: So that if there was any intimidation, it was amongs these 30 persons only?
Witness: I don't understand you.

C. D. C. Woo Chang Kai said: I was present when the two men were arrested. They were amongst the 30 persons preventing the workers from going to work. They had sticks in their hands and were standing at the foot of the bridge preventing people from going over the bridge. As soon as they saw us stop the motor car they threw away their sticks. I did not see whether any of the accused had sticks. The pamphlets were found on the person of the first accused. We asked the workers what these two men were doing and they said that the two men had prevented them from going to work.
Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: You say they stopped people from going to work?
Witness: They prevented people from crossing the bridge.
Counsel: How do you know this?
Witness: We asked the workers.
Counsel: Is that all you know?
Witness: Yes.
Counsel: Then what you are telling the Court is hearsay evidence only?
Witness: When we arrived at the spot, the Station Inspector and the Sergeant were there.
Counsel: But the 300 persons may all have been loafers?
Witness: No, they were workers, because they live in the houses provided by the mill.

The first accused Tsu Siao Dah was then questioned by the Magistrate. He said he was a native of Sungkiang and was a mill workers at the Dah Kong mill. He had been there for three years. He did not prevent the workers from going to work. He had just come back from the country to see some friend and was passing the place. He was alone and there were many people there.
The Magistrate: Is it true that you were amongst 30 persons

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with sticks in their hands preventing people from going to work?
Accused: I had no stick, and I did not prevent people from going to work. I was with a friend and was passing the place.
The Magistrate: Do you know anything about this pamphlet?
Accused: I know nothing.
The Magistrate: Was not this found on your person?
Accused: No.
The Magistrate: But it was found on your person?
Accused: No.
The Magistrate: Have you ever seen it before?
Accused: No.
The Magistrate: Can you read?
Accused: No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maitland: You are employed at the mill?
Accused: Yes.
Counsel: On what do you work?
Accused: In the packing room.
Counsel: Why were you not at work on that day?
Accused: I had just returned from the country and was going to see a friend.
Counsel: But why were you not at work. You are usually at work at 5 p.m.?
Accused: I had just come from the country and went to the mill at 4 p.m. and then went to another place to see a friend.
Counsel: How long were you in the country?
Accused: ~~When~~ I received my pay on the 11th, I went to the country on the 12th and returned on the 16th. I took my pay to the country.
Counsel: You took four days to return?
Accused: Yes.
Counsel: Do you always take your pay to the country?
Accused: Not every month.
Counsel: How many times have you taken your pay to the country?
Accused: When I have sufficient money I go home. I have done it twice: once was last year. It takes two days to go and come, and I spent two days in the country.

The second accused Si Ka Pau was then questioned by the Magistrate. He said he was a native of Kompo and had been in the employ of the Dah Kong mill for two years. He was passing the place at the time of his arrest and he did not prevent any people from going to work. He suddenly heard cries of people that a motor car had come to arrest people so he ran away. He became frightened. He was alone at the time. He was not amongst the 30 persons. He had no stick in his hand.

The Court fined first accused $20 or two weeks; the second accused was discharged.

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Tsah Ts Woo (蔡之華), Woo Dien Tsing (吳允清) female, Tsang Ah San (張阿三) and Yao Foo Ling (郁良甫) were then brought up and charged as follows:

"For that they on the 14th day of February and the 16th day of February, 1925, at various times at Shanghai acted as ringleaders in a strike, contrary to Article 224 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code."

Mr. Covey here suggested that the case of Zau Lih Ts and two others be postponed as there was not likely to be any chance of the case being heard that day.

The Assessor postponed the case until March 25.

Mr. Maitland informed the Court that the three men and the woman in the dock were charged with being ringleaders in a strike.

Det. Sergt. Douglas, called, said: At 2.30 p.m. on February 19 I arrested Tsah Ts Woo with the assistance of the Chinese authorities at Ying Ziang Kong. At the time he was at the Chinese Police Station. I had a warrant for his arrest because I had information that he had addressed meetings and that he was connected with the Workers Union school.at 603 Meichow Road. I questioned him at the Station and he made a statement which was taken down by me direct at the time. He said he is a native of Honan and came to Shanghai in October last year. He had intended to return hom but remained a few days longer to make purchases when on February 15 he read in the newspapers of the strike at the Dah Kong mill. He then went to the office of the Union at 603 Meichow Road to find out about the trouble and the reason of the strike. He said he informed the men that they should not go on strike for by going on strike they would injure the reputation of the Union. The workers would not listen to him and they formed another union, the Dah Kong Workers Association. During the strike he went once to a big meeting of strikers and addressed the workers advising them not to resort to violence. He added that formerly he was a teacher in a school in Honan.

I arrested the 2nd accused at 4.30 p.m. on the 22nd at Tseu Ka Wei Village with the assistance of the Chinese authorities. She als made a statement which I took down at the time. Her name is Woo Dien Tsing. She said she came to Shanghai as a teacher in the Ningshao Public School on North Szechuen Road. On the recommendation of a friend named Ah Sz ( ) she secured work with the Workers Union School as a teacher. The people connected with the school, she said, were Tsah Ts Woo and Chiang Ts Zung ( ). She said that the school owed her two months' wages, $20.

The 3rd accused Tsang Ah San was arrested by me and a Chinese detective at 9.30 p.m. on February 25 at the Dah Kong mill quarters. He also made a statement. He said he took no part in the promotion of the strike.

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The 4th accused Yao Foo Ling said he did not take any part in promoting the strike and would not say anything more.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: You say they took no part in the strike?

Witness: The 3rd and 4th accused said they took no part in promoting the strike. That is all I know.

Counsel: The 1st and 2nd accused are the only two persons not employed at the mill. Article 234 says that "workers engaged in the same business may be ringleaders" but these two accused are school people, so that we have here the 1st and 2nd accused charged with an offence they had not committed. As for the 3rd and 4th accused they had nothing to do with the strike, according to the Police. Under these circumstances I ask that the accused be discharged.

Mr. Maitland: Before we go any further, I would like to know for whom my friend is appearing.

Mr. Covey: I am instructed to appear for all four accused.

C.D.C. Zung Ming Tuh (程明德) said: In connection with the strike I went to the Workers Union School at 603 Meichow Road and found a quantity of papers relating to the strike. I saw the first accused addressing a meeting on February 15 in Chinese territory near Tseu Ka Wai on a piece of vacant ground. I reported it to the Chinese Police.

Mr. Maitland: What was he saying?

Witness: He was saying that if the Japanese did not accept their conditions, the workers should not return to work, and also they should not be assaulted or fined. He then said that if foreign and Chinese detectives come to arrest the people, they should kill them as they were in Chinese territory.

Mr. Maitland: Do you know what his business is?

Witness: He is a teacher in the Workers Union School at 603 Meichow Road.

Mr. Covey: As the incident occurred in Chinese territory and as the accused lives there, I ask that he be transferred to the Chinese authorities.

In answer to the Magistrate, witness said the accused removed to Tse Ka Wai on the afternoon of February 14.

After a short consultation with the Magistrate, the Assessor announced that the Court would take jurisdiction over the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: Do you know who established the school?

Witness: It was established by workers. The 1st and 2nd accused are teachers, and the 3rd and 4th accused are workers.

Counsel: Have you any idea as to whom they teach?

Witness: They teach the children of the workers.

Counsel: Do you know of any other good works of theirs?

Witness: No other.

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Koo Zang Ling ( ) was the next witness called. He said: I saw the 1st accused at Ying Ziang Kong Police Station. Previous to that I saw him at Tseu Ka Wai. He was addressing the workers telling them to be of good behaviour as the Japanese were very strict. He told the strikers to continue and that they must not lose face: they must get an increase of wages. Formerly I was a "boy" on a ship. I have been out of employment long ago. I also saw the 2nd accused. She was moving from place to place at Ying Ziang Kong.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: You have been out of employment long ago and since then you have become a detective's follower?

Witness: Yes.

Li Tsoong Fah ( ) a Japanese interpreter at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, was called. He said that he knew the 3rd accused. " I belong to "A" class and accused belongs to "B" class. We rarely meet. I received a letter from him. It was brought to the gate of the mill and then taken to the office. The 3rd accused brought it."

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey, witness said: I do not belong to any club. I do not know that the 1st accused is secretary to the workers club or union. I know the 2nd accused. Sometime ago some person brought her to the mill. I saw her once at night duty. I cannot say whether she was a teacher, but I was told so. The 3rd and 4th accused are workers. at the mill. They stopped work at the time of the strike.

Yang Ah Nyi (楊阿二), watchman at the Dah Kong Mill, said: I know the 4th accused. On the 2nd day of the strike at 5 p.m. he informed a number of women workers not to go to the mill as somebody would give them 20 cents each per day. He then left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey, witness said the 4th accused did not give away any money. He was offering only in the presence of 3 or 4 female and 4 male workers.

Counsel: On what day was this?

Witness: On the 2nd day of the strike. It was a Friday or Saturday.

Counsel: Why was he offering the payment of 20 cents each?

Witness: To make the workers continue the strike.

Counsel: Then he was running to an expense of $1.60 per day?

Witness: That I don't know. I simply heard him say it.

Counsel: Do you know he was on strike?

Witness: That I don't know. He passed in front of the gate to speak to the women workers and I heard him.

Counsel: Have you seen him since?

Witness: No.

Counsel: And if he was on strike, he would receive no pay?

Witness: I don't know anything about this. I am a simple watchman.

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C. D. C. Zang Kai called, said: I arrested the 2nd accused. At 6 a.m. on the 14th she was in front of the Dah Kong mill intimidating the workers. She asked me if I was a worker and if I was, to call at her association to hold a meeting. The association was at Meichow Road..I told her I was a Police officer Then she started to go away and I caught her.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Tsah Ts Woo, the first accused, was then questioned by the Magistrate. He said: I am a native of Honan, 25 years of age. I came to Shanghai in April last year to look for work, and in the middle of November I succeeded in finding work with the Workers Union school at 603 Meichow Road. This school was established by labourers for the education of their children. The man who started the club is Yue Saw Yue ( ), but I know nothing about the association. The money came from the members. There are about 300 members. Each member is a labourer. My pay is $15 a month. I had intended to leave for home and was at Shangshin Road, Chapei, on February 15, but on account of the strike I did not leave.

The accused was shown a pamphlet and asked whether he had seen it before. He replied that copies were allover the place.

Continuing, he said: I did not address the crowd in front of the mill. I made a speech at Ying Ziang Kong on the 15th and advised the workers not to go on strike and that they should write a letter begging for concessions before going on strike, and I told them not to assault people who want to work as had been done at Siao So Doo. I said that if they kept quiet it would be a surer way to secure what they want, and if they would ask the mill proprietors the latter would grant their demands. All the things that people reported I had said must have been due to some misunderstanding.

The Magistrate: Did you distribute the pamphlets?

Witness: No. On the 15th I read in the newspapers that there was a strike at the Dah Kong mill so I went there to find out the cause of the strike. I met some workers at Meichow Road and had a conversation with them. I don't know their names. I told them that if they wanted to go on strike they must have some other Union, the Meichow Road Union would not allow it. I know the second accused. She is a teacher. I did not see her addressing meetings.

The Magistrate: Did you say that if foreign and Chinese detectives come, to kill them as they were in Chinese territory?

Accused: I did not say that. The Chinese detective must have misunderstood me. A three year old boy would know not to say such a thing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maitland: When you were arrested there was a regular rioting was there not?

Accused: No. They wanted to take me to the Chinese Police Station.

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Counsel: And there was a row and the Chinese Police had to fire several shots?
Accused: Shots were fired.
The Magistrate: Was it on account of you that the people started rioting?
Accused: I don't know. I cannot say.
Mr. Covey: You were arrested after the settlement of the strike?
Accused: Yes.
Counsel: And you have great influence over the workers of the Dah Kong mill workers?
Accused: I have a little influence.
Counsel: At the time of the strike you were endeavouring to bring the men back?
Mr. Maitland: I object. My friend is trying to put his words in the man's mouth.
The Assessor: As far as I am concerned, I am of Mr. Maitland's opinion.
Counsel: Do you know the head men of the labourers at the Dah Kong mills?
Accused: There were many.
Counsel: During the strike, did you see any of the leaders?
Accused: I was not amongst the people. I was in Shanghai.
Counsel: What was done in the matter of arranging a settlement?
Accused: During the strike, the local authorities, the Chamber of Commerce and the labourers met. I also went as one of the mediators. I did my best to persuade the workers not to go on strike but to come to some amicable settlement.
Det. Sergt. Douglas here interposed and said that the man was arrested and had been in custody since Febraury 19.
Counsel: What position do you hold in the club?
Accused: Writer. The second accused is a teacher.
Counsel: Have you called any meetings and told the workers not to resume work?
Accused: No.
The Magistrate: What is the object of the club?
Accused: I don't know. I am simply a secretary.
The Magistrate: Have you any regulations?
Accused: Yes, we have to establish reading rooms and schools.
The Magistrate: What is the real object of the club?
Accused: I don't know. It was formed before I was appointed secretary.

Woo Dien Tsing, female, 22, native of Hangchow, 2nd accused, said she joined the Workers Union school as teacher in the 11th moon last year. She taught the "National Readers" and arithmetic. " I am not connected with the strike. I was once arrested by the Police but was released at 6 p.m. the same afternoon. I was arrested because

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I went to the door of the mill to call the children to attend school because they did not know that the school was opening. I do not give lectures."

The Magistrate: But people saw you making speeches?

Accused: That is not true.

The Magistrate: Do you go to the mill often?

Accused: Once this year, once last year.

The Magistrate: What did you say?

Accused: I simply announced that the school would re-open on the 19th of this month.

The Magistrate: And how many people came out?

Accused: I was standing in a corner. The Police asked me whether I was intimidating the workers. I said "No." Then I was arrested. I went on the 16th because the school opens on the 19th. I did not go right up to the door of the Dah Kong mill, it was a short distance from school.

The Magistrate: Why did you go at this particular time of the strike?

Accused: Because the school was opening. I did not go to the Dah Kong mill. No children of the Dah Kong mill study in my school.

In answer to Mr. Covey, accused said: During the day 40 children attend the school, and an equal number at night.

Counsel: When you went to the mill the strike was on?

Accused: I did not go to the mill, but I saw some strikers coming out.

Tsang Ah San, the third accused, a native of Tsungming, ~~said~~ questioned by the Magistrate, said: I am a native of Tsungming, and have been many years here, and have been employed at the Dah Kong mill for three years. I do not belong to any club.

The Magistrate: Did you send a threatening letter to the cotton mill?

Accused: I cannot even read.

The Magistrate: But a witness said you gave him the letter?

Accused: I never did so.

The Magistrate: Do you know the man who said that?

Accused: Yes. I never saw this letter before. I am not a member of the Dah Kong Workers Union.

Yao Foo Lin, the fourth accused, was then questioned by the Magistrate. He said he was a native of Tsungming and came to Shanghai over 20 years ago. Formerly he was a tea shop assistant. He has been employed at the Dah Kong mill since its opening three years ago. He was not connected with the strike.

The Magistrate: A witness has said that he saw you stopping people from going to work and offering to pay them 20 cents each?

Accused: I know nothing about it.

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Mr. Covey: You were one of the labourers who were shut out by the strike?
Accused: Yes.
Counsel: Therefore during that time you were not drawing any money?
Accused: No.
Counsel: You have a wife and two children?
Accused: Yes. The wife stays home to look after the family. My father is a Chinese doctor.

Addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, Mr. Covey said: The 1st and 2nd accused are not workers according to the witnesses. According to Art. 224 for persons to be ringleaders in a strike, they must be engaged in the same business. The 3rd and 4th accused are workers, the 1st and 2nd accused are not. However, irrespective of that, I maintain that there is absolutely no evidence of inciting and leading in the strike. The 3rd and 4th accused are ordinary labourers and are not ring leaders. I ask that the benefit of the doubt be given to them, and that the 1st and 2nd accused be discharged.

Mr. Maitland: As regards the 1st and 2nd accused, I quite admit that they are not workers, but it is not necessary for them to be workers to be guilty. In this case the workers have combined in the strike and formed a Workers Union. Most of the members are employed at the cotton mill and these two persons (1st and 2nd accused) are employed at the Union. It is the same as if they were workers. Therefore there is no doubt that they are the ringleaders. The only necessary thing for the workers to do is to combine, which they have done. As regards the 1st accused it is quite clear that he is a ringleader for when he was arrested by the Chinese Police they had to fire several shots----blank ammunition.

Mr. Covey: There has been no evidence with regard to that.

Mr. Maitland: I am afraid my friend did not hear his client admit it. As regards the 2nd accused we are told she was making speeches when she was arrested, and people who make speeches must be considered ringleaders. Therefore I ask that all these four accused be punished.

The Court fined Tsah Ts Woo $200 or six months imprisonment; Woo Dien Tsing $100 or three months' imprisonment. Both to put in personal bonds not to do this sort of thing again at the expiration of the term. Tsang Ah San and Yao Foo Ling were discharged.

At this stage the Court announced an adjournment of 15 minutes the time then being 5.15 p.m.

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The Court resumed the session at 5.45 p.m.

Fifteen men, viz, Tai Pao Sung (戴宝成), 34, coolie, Nyi Tsong Yoong, (夏宗荣), 23, interpreter, Tsu Ping Kan (許紅高) 25, coolie, Van Vong Yi (范鳳賢), 26, coolie, Kao Yu Dien 高雨田 (高雨田), 35, coolie, Tsang Vung Kyung (張之金), 27, coolie, Sung Yoong Si (喬宗之), 27, coolie, Kyau Yoong Ts (喬宗之), 25, coolie, Tsung Tuh San (陳竹山), 25, coolie, Dong Tuh Dah (董泰龙), 28, interpreter, Dau Ah Mau (陶阿毛), 22, coolie, Doo Van Yoong (杜高荣), 27, coolie, Chang Hai Hwang (江海坤) 20, coolie, Lau Yoong Dien (陳荣田), 27, coolie, and Tsang Ah San (張阿三), 28, coolie, were charged as follows:-

For that they on the 19th day of February, 1925, did assemble at Ying Ziang Kong and did commit violence after said assembly had been commanded by the Police authorities to disperse, contrary to Article 165 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

Mr. Covey: As this is an important case, I ask for a remand that I may go into the case more thoroughly.

Mr. Maitland: I would like to point out that these men have been in custody since February 19, and that my friend has had ample time to go into the case.

The Assessor: We shall proceed.

Mr. Maitland: These men are charged with rioting.

Det. Sergt. Douglas, called, said: At 3 p.m. on the 19th of February, I was at Ying Ziang Kong Police Station where Tsah Ts Woo was arrested. A crowd of about 700 persons had assembled outside the Police Station on the borders of the Settlement. The majority of the crowd was in the Settlement. At 3 p.m. this mob attacked the Police Station, knocked down the bamboo fence and rushed the station and not until a number of shots had been fired by the Chinese Police were they driven back to the place where the fence was. I saw two men leading them, they were Kao Yu Dien and Tsung Tuh San. When driven back to the fence they remained there and took up a threatening attitude. Eventually I got a messenger through to Yangtszepoo Police Station for assistance. At 3.30 p.m. Inspector Johnson, Det. Sergt. Grubb and a squad of Police arrived. Inspector Johnson told the crowd to disperse, a Chinese detective acting as interpreter. They were told that if they did not disperse they would be fired on. The Municipal Police then charged the crowd and the Chinese Police opened fire, and fired volley after volley over the crowd. These 15 accused were arrested as they were the 15 most reluctant to disperse. The Police charged well into the Settlement to about 400 to 500 yards, the crowd then dispersed in all directions. These men were arrested in the vicinity at the time and were handed over to us by the Chinese Police . Before Inspector Johnson arrived, I was

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accompanied by Inspector Wei and two Chinese detectives. I saw two Chinese detectives mixing with the crowd and from them I got certain information.

Mr. Maitland: No other damage done besides that to the fence?

Witness: No other damage was done.

Counsel: You said Kao was a leader. Did you question him?

Witness: Yes. He said the strike was started by Kiu Ching Chang ( ). He said he was at the club on February 9 when Kiu informed him that probably they would be going on strike on the following day. He visited the place at 603 Meichow Road on the 1st and 2nd days of the strike. That was the only time. They paid six cents per day to the school.

I also questioned Tsung Tuh San. He said he lost a leg in a cotton mill four years ago. He was living as a hawker. He lived at the Workers Union school. One hundred workers visited this place daily and on the occasions of meetings the attendance was regular. Since he joined the school three meetings had been held. A man named Kiu Ching Chang acted as messenger to the school and brought in a quantity of circulars relating to the strike. On one occasion the papers came from the Labourers Association in Kiaochow Road. On February 11 he went to San Teh Lee near the Dah Kong mill to see some friend and on that occasion he had a quantity of papers which had been given to him to distribute. One of them was entitled, "The Freedom of the Proletariat."

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: How many persons were on the road?

Witness: I would estimate the crowd at 700 to 800.

Counsel: And there was much going and coming?

Witness: They did not get a chance to come back again.

Counsel: And you made no arrests at the time?

Witness: They were all arrested at that time.

Counsel: I thought you said the Chinese authorities handed them over to the Police?

Witness: Some were arrested with the assistance of the Chinese authorities, taken to the Chinese Police Station and then handed over to us.

Counsel: I think they were all from one mill?

Witness: One or two were from the Dah Kong mill, but most of them were from the Yue Foong mill. One of them is not connected with any mill at all.

Counsel: Did you question them with regard to this rioting?

Witness: Yes, I questioned them all.

Counsel: Did you question them with regard to the reasons of the strike?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: Did they mention anything about ill-treatment?

Witness: No mention of ill-treatement was made to me at all.

Counsel: Anything of the many hours they work?

Witness: No mentione of the hours they work was made to me.

Counsel: Of their working day after day and when going to get

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their pay not getting it?

Witness: No.

Inspector Johnson, of Yangtszepoo Police Station, called, said: I was called by chit at the time of the rioting. When I arrived there was a crowd of about 700 to 800 shouting and jeering. I broke my way through and got to the front. I was accompanied by an armed party of Sikhs and foreigners. I stood in front of the crowd a few minutes and listened to them. I then called C.D.C. Ming Tuh to tell them that if they did not disperse we would fire upon the crowd. Two men shouted out, "Don't move." I called out to one of the men not to move, and at the same time I sang out to the Chinese Police to fire. They opened fire over the heads of the crowd. We made a baton charge and arrested them.

C.D.C. Zung Ming Tuh said; I mingled with the crowd. The trouble was due to Tsah Ts Woo having been arrested by the Chinese Police as he was holding a meeting on a piece of vacant ground. Kao Yu Dien and another told the crowd not to move and to kill the detectives, to shoot them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey, witness said: I was amongst the crowd for half an hour. The trouble was due to Tsah Ts Woo's arrest. He is a teacher and head of the Union. He is the chief of all.

Counsel: In that case he will be entirely to blame for the trouble?

Witness: The trouble was caused through people holding a meeting.

Counsel: The meeting was an ordinary meeting?

Witness: This was not like another meeting. This was a meeting of labourers.

Counsel: Did he call the meeting?

Witness: Yes, he is the leader.

Counsel: Did you see the accused?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: You said something about shooting. They could not very well shoot without any guns?

Witness: I could not know that they had no arms. After the fence was pulled down they had sticks.

C.D.C. Kung Tuh Piau (耿德標) said: I mixed with the crowd. They were talking about the release of the man Tsah Ts Woo, and said that if Tsah was not released, when the foreigners came out they would kill the foreigners. These words were said by Kao Yu Dien and Tsung Tuh San. These two men told the others not to disperse. The crowd then broke down the fence. Later Chinese and foreign Police arrested the 15 men.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Maitland here said that he had other witnesses here but it would be a waste of time to call them all unless the Court would like to hear them.

The Assessor: No, you need not call them.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The accused were then examined by turns by the Magistrate.

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Tai Pau Sung denied causing the riot because of Tsah Ts Woo's arrest. He was in the temple at the time. He did not see any of the Police. He did not break down the bamboo fence.

Nyi Tsong Yoong: I did not see the Police. I was eating food in the temple. I was stepping out of the temple when the Police arrested me. I did not hear any detectives telling the people to disperse. I went to the temple to make inquiries. There were about 300 to 400 persons in the temple. The Chinese Police came to the temple and arrested us. I do not know anything of a labour meeting.

Tsu Ping Kau said: When the Police began to fire I ran away and was arrested. I happened to be passing the place. I do not know anything about a labour meeting. I was there late.

Van Vong Yi said: I was called by Tai Pau Sung to go to work. I did not hear the foreign or Chinese Police asking the people to disperse. When the firing began I tried to run away and was arrested.

Kao Yu Dien said: I requested the people not to riot. I did not tell them to kill the detectives.

The Magistrate: Was it because Tsah Ts Woo was arrested that you started this disturbance?

Accused: No. I told the people not to move and to keep quiet.

The Magistrate: According to your statement, then you must be a law-abiding man: then why have you been arrested?

Accused made no reply.

Tsang Vung Kyung said: I did not hear the Police asking the people to disperse.

Sung Yoong Si said: When I arrived I saw a disturbance and I tried to pacify the people. We were fired upon and I was then arrested. I had no time to run away. I do not know Tsah Ts Woo. I did not see the fence broken down. I work in the machine department of the Yue Fong mill. I am a peaceful man. I have a nickname "Dah Woo Zong." (Big Monk.)

The Magistrate: You were one of the instigators of the riot?

Accused: No.

Kyau Yoong Ts said: I was not there at the time. I went there afterwards. On February 19 I received a letter from some one representing 40,000 labourers asking us interpreters not to betray the workers. I felt sorry and did not know what to do. I heard the Police asking us to disperse, but as I was in the temple and as I am law-abiding, I did not run away.

Tsung Tuh San said: I was not at the meeting but at home, about a mile from the meeting place. Tsah Ts Woo is one of our masters. I was told that our teacher Tsah had been arrested. As he is our teacher we tried to save him. I then went over to the place but the fence was already pulled down.

The Magistrate: And was it your idea to cause a riot in order to bring about the release of Tsah Ts Woo?

Accused: I went to see Tsah and saw a big crowd. Fearing

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a riot, I tried to prevent rioting.

The Magistrate: And did you say that unless Tsah was released, you would kill the detectives?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: Did you tell the workers to start rioting and to pull down the fence?

Accused: I went there late. The fence was already pulled down. There has been some misunderstanding over what I said. When the workers wanted to make a rush, I told them not to move and not to rush inside. They still wanted to rush in.

Dong Tuh Dah said: I was the first man to enter the Station. On the 19th a man came to me with a letter signed "Labourer." It was addressed to coolies as well as to labourers. It stated that as we were all Chinese we must sympathise and help the labourers, and that if I did not do so, my life would be in danger. I then called upon the manager of the mill and he told me not to pay any attention to the letter and asked me to attend the meeting to find out what the workers would do and to make a report to him. At 11.30 a.m. I was standing on a grave mound. There was a big crowd. The Chinese Police questioned me and asked me whether I was intimidating the workers. I said that I had been sent by the manager and told them everything. The Police then said I had better go and explain at the Police Station. I then went with him. I was in a room at the Station and saw many of the workers break down the fence and the Police opened fire. I was in the Station all the time. I tried to stop the people but could not do anything. After the trouble a number of persons were arrested. I was at the Station all the time. The detectives can be questioned about this. My statement is the truth.

Called by the Magistrate, C.D.C. Zung Ming Tuh said: The accused was arrested at the same time as Tsah Ts Woo on the 19th.

The accused: I was not there. I do not know Tsah Ts Woo.

The Magistrate: So that you were arrested and did not go to the Police Station voluntarily? And you were holding meetings with Tsah.

Accused made no reply.

Dau Ah Mau said: I was at Ying Ziang Kong buying socks. I heard a noise and went outside the shop to see what it was and I was arrested. I saw foreign and Chinese Police arresting people.

Doo Van Yoong said: I was not present during the rioting but went there after the firing. I went to the temple where I was arrested. I did not hear the Police ask the people to disperse. I was not at the meeting.

Chang Hai Hwang said: I know nothing about the rioting. I went out to buy some food at 4.30 p.m. I saw a crowd. I went out to see what was the matter and I was arrested. I know nothing about the fence.

Lau Yoong Dien said: I was not present during the rioting. I was in the temple. buying sugar cane and was arrested. I was not present at the meeting. I know nothing about the fence.

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Tsang Ah San said: I was not present. I went there after 4 p.m. I received a letter. I cannot read it.

Tsang Tuh San fined $100 or three months imprisonment and to put up a bond not do this sort of thing again.
Kao Yu Dien fined $80 or 70 days imprisonment and to put up a bond not to do this sort of thing again.
Sung Yoong Li and Dong Tuh Dah fined $50 or 40 days imprisonment and each to put up a bond not to do this sort of thing again.
All the other accused fined $5 each or five days imprisonment.

Laing Sung Nyi (梁双喜), 26, coolie, Doo Tah Yui (徐德贵) 29, coolie, and Wong Kyih Zung (王吉成) 25, coolie, were then brought into Court and charged as follows:-

For that they were concerned together on February 24, 1925, at Shanghai by means of threats and violence did attempt to prevent the mill workers of the Nagai Wata Kaisha Company No. 9 Mill situate at Markham Road from continuing their work which they had a legal right to do thereby interfering with the workers of the said company, contrary to Article 223 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

Det. Sergt. Andrews called, said:- On the morning of the 4th Chinese detectives arrested the three men. I questioned them. The first accused said he was a native of Chekiang and lived in Yang Woo Lee, and came out last year to work at the China-Japan Cotton Mill. At a meeting in Chapei, one Tsang Yoong Loong gave him a badge and told him to station himself in the vicinity of No. 9 mill and to stop labourers from going in. He admitted having attended meetings in Chapei on the first day of the strike.

The second accused said that he came here three years ago and was employed in a hemp factory on Robison Road, and afterwards he went to work in the No. 7 Mill. He received instructions from Wong Kyih Zung, the 3rd accused, to proceed to the mill to prevent labourers from going to work. He admitted the offence.

The third accused said he came here four years ago and worked in No. 5 Mill, and later went to the Doong Shing Mill. He denies the offence. However, he was overheard trying to intimidate three male workers. He says he does not know the second accused.

C.D.C. Zung Kwung Fung ( ) called, said: I arrested the first accused. I was disguised and had a basket. Two women were ahead of me. The first and second accused stopped me and asked me where I was going. I told them I was going to the mill. They said," You must not go to work. If you do you will be assaulted." I then arrested both men.

Chang Ah Nyi (張阿二), a detective employed at the mill,

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said: I arrested the third accused. He was preventing labourers from going to work. He was saying, " We are all Chinse and we must be of one mind. If you go to work you will be assaulted." He said this to about ten female workers. The women stopped going to the mill.

This was the case for the prosecution.

In answer to the Magistrate, the first accused, Laing Sung Myi, said: The badges were given to me by Chang Ying Loong. I cannot read. He told me to keep them on my person. How can I alone intimidate over 100 workers! I did not tell them not to go to work.

Doo Tah Yui, the second accused, said: I passed the night in Chapei. I did not tell the workers not to go to work. I was passing the place at the time. The mill had not opened yet.

Wong Kyih Zung, the third accused, said: I did not prevent anybody from going to work. I do not know why I was arrested. I was told that a strike was on. I have been four years with the Tung Shing Mill.

Mr. Covey, addressing the Court on behalf of the accused: said, "If the Court finds them guilty, I ask that they be dealt with as leniently as possible and to give them another chance."

Mr. Maitland: I have nothing to say to this.

Laing Sung Myi was fined $20 or two weeks' imprisonment; and Doo Tah Yui and Wong Kyih Zung were fined $10 each or one week"s imprisonment.

The Court announced that it would sit at 9 a.m. sharp on Saturday, March 14, to hear the rest of the cases.

The Court then rose, the hour then being 7.45 p.m.

Your obedient servant,

Clerical Assistant.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police

6029
19/2/25

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, February 19 1925.

Sir,

The following is a revised list of the factories affected by the strike together with the approximate number of workers therein:-

Factories		Approximate number of workers.
Nagai	12	15000
Japan-China	2	3300
Toyoda	3	3600
Dah Kong	2	3600
Yue Foong	2	3300
Dong Shing	1	2000
	22	30800

Pay was issued at the mills of the Nagai Wata Kaisha this morning at the following times:-

No.3 Mill	6.30 a.m.	to	8 a.m.	
4	5.00 "	"	7 "	
5,7,8,12	6.00 "	"	9 "	
9	6.00 "	"	9 "	
13 and 14	6.30 "	"	7.30 a.m.	

Your Obedient Servant,

D. C. I.

Commissioner of Police.

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I. O. CENTRAL Station.

February 24 1925

REPORT ON Addresses and Persons under Suspicion in Connection with Strike Supplied by Japanese Consulate.

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by*

Sir,

Enquiries show that No. 54 Pao Kong Lee(寶康里), Avenue Joffre, is occupied by a Korean who is employed as an inspector in the Shanghai Tramway Co.

The upstairs of No. 326 Paoshan Road near Wang Pang Jau(横浜橋), is occupied by Tong Shun Lee(唐鈞礼), an employee of the Lithographic Department of the Commercial Press, and the ground floor by Tai Lai Fung(泰来丰) grocer's shop. This address was formerly occupied by Tung Fu Huh Tsoh Shae(同孚合作社) Co-operative Store. This concern went out of business about June 1923.

Efforts are being made to locate the females Yang Tsz Woo(楊子秋) and Wong Ih Tsu(王一之).

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. I. Givens
D. I.

D. C. I.

Summary Translation of the Regulations Governing Tung Fu Huh Tsoh Shae(同孚合作社) which existed during the years 1922-1923 no. 326-120 Paoshan Road, near Heng Pang Jiao, Chapei, and whose promoter named Tong Shun Lee (唐仲禮), a native of Quinsan and an employee in the Lithographic Department of the Commercial Press, Ltd(Works), aged about 35, still lives in the upstairs of that house, the downstair room being occupied by a grocer's shop trading under the name Tai Lai Fung(泰來豐):

---

1. Aim: With a view to mutual assistance, this shop deals in provisions and sundry articles necessary for daily use at very reasonable prices, while its profits are equally divided among the shareholders.
2. Name: Tung Fu Huh Tsoh Shae(同孚合作社), Consumption Department.
3. Capital: Amount indefinite, but each share is sold at $5.00.
4. Members: Any one desiring to subscribe may become a member and all are cordially welcomed.
5. Payment: Payment of shares may be either made at the time of purchase or in instalments within 6 months against receipt.
6. Fee for membership: $1.00 from each member is collected as fee for membership, which will be utilized for buying furniture, etc.
7. Limit of shares: No member will be permitted to purchase more than 10 shares, or to have the right to more than one vote.
8. Interest: 8 per cent interest will be allowed on all shares.
9. Bonds: An order book will be issued to each member in which the amount of his shares will be entered and properly signed and chopped by the manager and the accountant in acknowledgment on a specified page.
10. Compass: The business is started in rice, firewood, beanoil,

salt, and such like things.

11. Bonus: Bonus will be equally divided among all purchasers.
12. Redemption: Under necessary circumstances, any member may apply for permission to sell his shares to the Society at face value, the fee for membership being retained.
13. Management: A general committee of 7 persons is organized to control the Society, who will further organize an Executive Department of 10 persons to transact business.
14. Dividend: Thirty per cent will be allotted to all purchasers who are members, 15 per cent to all purchasers who are non-members, 30% as sinking funds and the remaining 25% will be spent for the benefit of the public.

Form No. 2
G. 35,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters Station.

February 27 192

REPORT ON labour movements in Chapei

Made by Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by
Clerical Assistant

Sir,

Between 2 to 5 p.m. on February 26 about 700 cotton mill workers from Gordon and Pootoo Road districts called at the Western District Labour Club 西區工會 in the San Teh Lee 三德里 alleyway behind the Ta Foong Cotton Mill Tae Tsz Wei 泰慈巷 Chapei when twenty cents was paid to each one able to present a mill work book. Owing to the large number of workers present, payment was made at three different addresses, viz in houses Nos. 1, 24 and 37 in the same alleyway. Three men were engaged at each of these places: one examining the books, another taking a record of the names and the third handing out the money. The recipients were told not to resume work notwithstanding the negotiations going on at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Tan Shao-liang
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters Station.

February 28 1925

REPORT ON Labour movements in Chapei

Made by Tan Shao-liang Clerical Assistant. Forwarded by Director of Criminal Investigation.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 1 p.m. February 27 two bobbed hair girl students, one of about 26 years of age and the other about 21 called at the Western District Labour Club No1 San Teh Lee behind the Ta Foong Cotton Mill, Tae Tsz Wei Chapei, where about 100 cotton mill workers were gathered. They (the girl students) declared that the men arrested and taken into custody by the Chinese Police in connection with the strike would be released to-day (February 28) whilst those in the custody of the Settlement Police will be set at liberty the day after; they add that the family of each prisoner could obtain $2.00 from them (the girl students) to buy food for them after their release. About ten persons representing themselves as members of the prisoners' families then received this gratuity. The girl students left at 2 p.m.

At 3 p.m. two men at No.24 San Teh Lee commenced paying out 20 cents each to about 70 persons claiming to be workers of the Nikka Cotton Mill. They also distributed a circular (copy attached) which states "An agreement (? for the settlement of the strike) has been signed and labourers will resume work. ~~To-morrow~~ On Sunday (?~~February 28~~ March 1) a mass meeting will be held at Pang Peh (Chapei) and all should come to listen to the conditions (of the agreement)."

At this stage a Sergeant and three Constables from the Chapei Police arrived on bicycles and warned the crowd

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-34

Shanghai Municipal Police.

.....Station.

.....192

REPORT ON.....

(2)

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

to disperse as meetings were prohibited but the men explained that they had simply called for money as they could not secure work at the Nikka Cotton Mills which were still closed. The Policemen took no further action and after securing a copy of the above mentioned circular they returned to the Station.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tsu Shan Chung

Clerical Assistant.

D.C.I.

Form No. 2
300-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Police Headquarters Station.

March 2 1925

REPORT ON a mass meeting held in Chapei on March 1, 1925.

Made by Tan Shao-liang Clerical assistant. Forwarded by Director of Criminal Intelligence

Sir,

At 3 p.m. on Sunday (March 1) a mass meeting of cotton mill workers was held on a piece of vacant ground in the rear of San Teh Lee 三德里 Tae Tsz Wei, Chapei when about 600 men and women were present.

The first speaker was Li Say Ching 李瑞清 representative of the Nikka Cotton Mill workers, who said that the meeting had been called to celebrate the victory of the workers and the signature by the Japanese of the agreement granting their demands. He thanked the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Police for assistance and cooperation rendered to the workers in effecting a settlement. He added that the workers of the Naigai, the Nikka, the Dong Shing and the Toyoda Cotton Mills have already formed as association of their own but they should combine to form a General Union and to establish a free school and hospital for workers who should contribute according to their means towards their maintenance.

Pae Tung Ling, Chairman of the Boone Road Street Union, was then elected President of the Cotton Mill Workers Federation. In the course of his address he said, "If the Japanese illtreat you the next time, you need not return the insult by starting a riot neither by assaulting the Japanese, but ~~they~~ you should simply go on strike which is the best method of resistance".

A bobbed hair girl student of about 21 years of age

For
Form No. 2
dr 25,000-11-34

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON (2)

Made by Forwarded by

then addressed the workers stating that all men detained in the custody of the Chinese Police in connection with the strike had been released and that those in the custody of the Settlement Police would be liberated on March 10.

A photograph of the group was taken with Pae Tung Ling 潘冬林 in the centre.

Four banners each bearing the inscription of "The Nagai Cotton Mill", "The Nikka Cotton Mill", "The Dong Shing Cotton Mill", and the Toyoda Cotton Mill" Associations were displayed at the meeting.

Throughout the meeting one police officer, four Constables and six soldiers were present to maintain order but made no attempt to suppress the meeting.

The attached two circulars distributed at the meeting one dwelling on the terms of settlement and the other calling on the workers to obey the orders of the Workers Associations.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tan Shushing

Clerical Assistant

D.C.I.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters Station.

March 9 1925

REPORT ON meeting of mill workers at 39 San Teh Lee, Chapei.

Made by Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by
Clerical Assistant.

Sir,

Between 3.50 p.m. to 4.50 p.m. March 8, about fifty persons, some claiming themselves to be representatives of workers in Japanese cotton mills in the Pootoo and Gordon Road districts, held a secret meeting at 39 San Teh Lee 三德里 Tae Tsz Wei 博慈會 Chapei.

Liu Ho 劉華, Tsiang Vee Sung 蔣伟新 and one Zao 趙 agitators are reported to have informed the workers' representatives that in order to avoid Police intervention the circulation of pamphlets would be stopped and that propaganda work would be carried on by word of mouth amongst the workers.

When the meeting terminated three women were seen leaving the place and took the ferry to cross the Soochow Creek. They look like forewomen employed at the mills.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tan Shao-liang

Clerical Assistant.

D.C.I.

Form No. 2
G.2880-7-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters *Station.*

March 10 *1925*

REPORT ON formation of the "Nagai" Cotton Mill Workers Association at 39 San Teh Lee, Tae Tse Wei, Chapei.

Made by Tan Shao-liang
Clerical Assistant. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

The attached circular has been obtained from 39 San Teh Lee 三德里 in the rear of the Ta Foong Cotton Mill Tae Tse Wei, Chapei where a movement is on foot to bring about the formation of an Association of all workers employed in the Nagai Cotton Mills.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tan Shao Liang

Clerical Assistant.

D.C.I.

Rough translation of the attached circular.

Regulations of the Association of Workers in the Nagai Cotton Mills.

A . 1 NAME. Only workers of the above mills may participate in the formation of the above organisation. Hence the name.

Art. 2. OBJECT. It will be the object of the Association to protect the privileges and rights of the workers.

Art. 3. MEMBERS. Workers of the above mills may be admitted as members.

Art. 4 DUTIES. The duties of the Association shall be:-

(a) to organise an "Insurance" against loss of employment.

(b) to organise an Employment agency.

(c) to form a Mutual aid association in case of death, wounding or illness.

(d) to establish a free hospital

(e) to open a free school for workers and their children.

(f) to establish a Mutual Coperation bureau (?)

(g) to form a Club

(h) to open a Reading Room

(i) to deliver lectures

(j) to carry out anything that will prove beneficial to workers.

Art. 5 ORGANISATION. (a) Workers in each Department of the Mills shall elect a Committee of 3 to 5 persons or every 10 workers should elect one representative and ten representatives to form a Committee.

(b) Workers in each Mill should form a Mill Committee of 7 representatives from the Departmental Committees.

(c) The General Committee of this association shall be composed nine members of the Committees of the Mills.

6. MEETINGS. Meetings, ordinary or extraordinary, shall be held by the workers of each Department and by the Committees.

Art. 7. ADMITTANCE FEE 10 coppers each.

MEMBERSHIP FEE 8 coppers: 10 cents: 20 cents per month according to the income of the workers. Children under 15 will pay the lowest fee.

Art. 8. Each member will be given a certificate.

Art. 9. Members committing the following offences shall be fined.

(a) Non observance of the Regulations.

(b) any action that tends to injure this Association.

(c) Failure to pay membership fee for 3 months.

Art. 10. These regulations shall be revised at a general meeting of members or of the Committees of the Mills.

6023

Feb. 27th 1925. 28/2/25

Pat' name. Y. Harada.
Sex & Age. Mascul.
Nationality. Japan.
Address: Toyoda Cotton Mill Co Shanghai.
Diagnosis at present.
1) Six infecting wounds of the head.
2) Erysipelas as the complication.

Prognosis.
As the heart is seriously attacked by the fever from the complication, the recovering is nearly hopeless.

Dr. Y. Tongu

The Fo Ming Hospital
142 North Szechuen Rd.

6023
28/2/25.

Feb. 27th 1925.

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Address Toyoda Cotton Mill Co. Shanghai

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sd. Dr. Y. Tongu

The Foo Ming Hospital

142 North Szechuen Road.

6023
23/2/25

The Shanghai Nichi Nichi.

21/2/25.

It is reported that a number of workers of a certain mill have informed the management through the Chinese authorities, that they are anxious to resume work unconditionally as soon as possible. The mills, however, desire to wait till the dispute has been completely settled before resuming operations as they fear the agitators may cause trouble again when the latter find the hands at work in the mills.

Shanghai Municipal Police

6023
19/2/25

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, February 19 1925.

Sir,

The following are extracts from the Shanghai Nippo and the Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun of February 18, 1925:-

The Shanghai Nippo.

SUPPLY OF FUNDS FROM THE DAH HWO (大夏) COLLEGE THROUGH COCOON DEALERS ASSOCIATION.

It is now known that the supporters of the present disturbance are Russian Communists. The Dah Hwo College which is an organ of the Russian Communists and controlled by Karakhan, has, it is said, supplied funds to the agitators to cover their expenses.

THE UNION OF SHANGHAI COTTON MILLS' TELEGRAPHS TO MINISTER OF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is plain that the agitators in the present disturbance are the agents of Russian Communists. It is a serious matter that Russia has ignored the friendship between Japan and Russia which has lately been restored. We sincerely hope that our Government will negotiate with the Russians concerned and stop the disturbances.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, has sent a telegram couched in these terms to the Japanese Minister at Peking.

The Shanghai Nichi Nichi.

Osaka, February 18.

A conference was held at the Osaka Hotel to-day, and it was decided that Mr. Kita of the Nikka Boseki, Mr. Kodama of the Shanghai Boseki, Mr. Fukumoto of the Nihon Boseki, Mr. Takata of the Tokwa Boseki, Mr. Otani, of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, and a representative of the Union of Osaka Cotton Mills be sent to Tokyo.

The following resolution was also passed:-

"We do not consider the present disturbance in the cotton mills in Shanghai as a common dispute between employers and workers. Recalcitrants and agitators who are not workmen, carrying weapons raided the mills and injured some Japanese. We believe that the disturbance cannot be settled in an ordinary way. The Government should negotiate with the Chinese Government for the arrest of the agitators and intimidators to settle the disturbance at once, and to take measures to secure compensation

for damages".

Dai Nihon Boseki
Nisshin Boseki
Toyo Boseki
Dako Boseki
Tokwa Boseki
Toyoda Boseki
Toa Seinae
Kanegafuchi Boseki
Nikkwa Boseki
Naigai Wata Kaisha
Nagasaki Boseki
Hanshu Boseki
Fuji Boseki, Shanghai Silk Filature.
Fukushima Boseki, Shanghai Boseki.

Your obedient servant,

D. C. I.

Commissioner of Police.

Translation from the "Shanghai Nippo." February 19, 1925.

At the meeting of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, the following resolution was passed in connection with the strike of workers in the Japanese Mills:-

"Judging by the developments that have taken place in the strike amongst workers in the Japanese Cotton Mills in Shanghai, it is hardly believable that the present boycott has anything to do with ordinary labour problems. Persons other than workers, such as fiery rowdies etc. have been noticed rushing into factories tampering and causing serious damage to the machinery, whilst some have armed themselves with dangerous weapons and attacked Japanese with serious results.

"The affair cannot be settled by ordinary measures and therefore the Home Government should be requested to instruct the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to lodge a strong protest against the Chinese Government and to urge for the arrest of the agitators and to maintain a strict watch over them. The Chinese Government should also be approached for the payment of compensation to the satisfaction of the Japanese Government for all damage to property and person, and to bring about a prompt settlement of the unfortunate incident. The Japanese Government should be requested, if necessary, to act according to circumstances and with determination."

6023
19/2/25

The Shanghai Nichi Nichi 19-2-25

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Dai Nihon Boseki
Nisshin Boseki
Toyo Boseki
Dako Boseki
Tokwa Boseki
Toyoda Boseki
Toa Seimae
Kanegafuchi Boseki
Nikkwa Boseki
Naigai Wata Kaisha
Nagasaki Boseki
Manshu Boseki
Fuji Boseki, Shanghai Silk Filature,
Fukushima Boseki, Shanghai Boseki.

6023
17/2/25.

Further to the repeated representations made to you relative to the activities of strike promoters on the Northern side of the Soochow Creek in Chinese territory West of Markham Road, I have the honour to bring to your notice that reports reaching me indicate that the demonstrations of agitators on February 16 were as bad if not worse than on any previous day. These reports show that on the afternoon of the date in question large pickets ~~members~~ of agitators carrying several inscribed flags assembled at the jetties on the Soochow Creek used by workers and scrutinized everybody that passed. The crowds appeared to be most active at the jetties opposite mill No. 9, No. 60 Markham Road, and at the landing leading near the Dah Foong Cotton Mill. The Municipal Police are convinced that this campaign of intimidation is largely responsible for the Nationalist strike, and hope that effective measures will be taken to bring it to an end. In this connection, the following list of names of persons known to be leaders in the agitation may be useful to you :

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
[illegible]

Chief Woosung of Shanghai Constabulary
17 2 25

6023
17/2/25.

List of Persons Suspected of Being Concerned in Promoting Strike among Employees of Naigai Wata Kaisha Mills.

1, Lee Zung(李成), a Kuomingtang agitator in charge of the Labourers' Club, situated at No. I San Teh Lee(三德里), Tan Tsz Wai(潭子灣), near Dah Foong Cotton Mill, Chapei

2, Sung Wei Liang(孫惠良), a follower of Li Chi Han(李啓漢) No. I San Teh Lee, Dan Tsz Wai, Chapei.

3, Koo Siu(顧修), a prominent member of the Chapei Citizens Society.

4, Liu Ih Tsing(劉一清), Shanghai Students' Union who presided at the meeting at the Jung Nyih Girls School, Chinese City, on February I5.

5, Tsha Ts Woo(蔡子華), a school teacher, native of Hunan who until February I3, I925 resided at No. 603 Meichow Road (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station).

6, Tseu San Tsz(周三子), an employee of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station).

7, Tsang Tsz Siau(張芝樵), Dah Kong Cotton Mill (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station)

8, Miss Liu Tsing Yang(劉清揚), Shanghai University.

9, Miss Yang Tsz Wo(楊子華), " "

10, Miss Jui(瞿), " "

11, Woo Kwong Tshing(吳光清), (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station)

12, Tai Siau Sien(戴孝先), (Warrant applied by Gordon Rd Station)

13, Tai Ling Sung(戴林生) (" " " " " ")

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-11-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters Station.

February 26 1925

REPORT ON labour movements in Chapei.

Made by Tan Shao-liang, Clerical Assistant *Forwarded by* Director of C[illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 2 to 4 p.m. February 25 about 200 mill strikers gathered near the Ta Foong Mill at Tae Tsz Wei, Chapei. ~~The~~ man Zau 趙 ~~was again present~~. ~~He~~ addressed them as follows:- "D'ont worry about your wages. You will be paid in big money if we succeed in settling the matter with the Japanese."

The attached circular was distributed by him amongst those who were present. It reads, in part, as follows:-

"The Japanese capitalists broke their promise yesterday "when they told the mediators, the Fu Yi 博益 Mill, that "they would not discuss terms until next Tuesday. "They have insulted us and they are not sincere. "This is because they are wealthy and can depend on "the running dogs, the Settlement and Chinese Police, "to suppress the strikers. We have neither money nor "influence. We depend only on our firm attitude. We "must take revenge if our movement fails. The day will "come when the Japanese capitalism will be overthrown."

At 4 p.m. a man from the Labour Union at San Teh Lee 三德里 Tae Tsz Wei 澤梓 invited the strikers to go in and receive 20 cents each as an encouragement to carry on the strike. About 100 workers called and received payment, they being required to produced books issued by mills formerly employing them, as a sign of good faith. The man who paid them sat beside a table in the office of the Union. He

Form No. 2
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Shanghai Municipal Police.

.....Station.

.....192

REPORT ON .....

.....(2).....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

He took a record of the names of those calling for the money. He is described as being of about 26 years of age, medium height, wearing a black cotton gown. He declared that he had obtained the money from a certain school.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tan Shao Ping

Clerical Assistant.

D.C.I.

1 06051

O.I.D. Headquarters

February 28

labour movements in Chapei.

Tan Shao-liang
Clerical Assistant

Sir,

I beg to report that between 2 to 4 p.m. February 25 about 200 mill strikers gathered near the Ta Foong Mill at Tae Tsz Wei, Chapei. The man Zau was again present He addressed them as follows:- "D'ont worry about your wages. You will be paid in big money if we succeed in settling the matter with the Japanese."

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He took a record of the names of those calling for the money. He is described as being of about 26 years of age, medium height, wearing a black cotton gown. He declared that he had obtained the money from a certain school.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tawshobing

Clerical Assistant.

D.C.I.

(TRANSLATION)

February 26, 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to call your attention to a circular which was distributed at a meeting of mill strikers held at San Teh Lee behind the Ta Foong Cotton Mill, Tae Tsz Wei Chapei, between 2 and 4 p.m. February 25.

A copy is enclosed. It speaks for itself.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the
Shanghai Woosung Constabulary.

匯啓者昨日午後二时至四时紗廠羅工人在南北慶子弄大學紗廠後面三德里他西工人俱樂部開會并散佈傳單痛詆華洋兩界捕房日本陸戰隊用特傳單一份呈台覽即祈查究為荷

專肅

右敦

二月廿六

淞滬警察廳長

94.10

(TRANSLATION)

February 26, 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to call your attention to a circular which was distributed at a meeting of mill strikers held at Dan Tek Lee behind the Ta Feong Cotton Mill, Tao Tsu Wei Chapei between 2 and 4 p.m. February 25.

A copy is enclosed. It speaks for itself.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(sd) K.J. McEuen

Commissioner of Police

Chief of the

Shanghai Woosung Constabulary.

A 10

Rough translation of a circular distributed at a meeting held at Tan Tsz Wei, Chapei between 2 and 4 p.m. February 25, 1925.

"The Japanese capitalists broke their promise yesterday when they told the mediators, the Fu Yi Hill, that they would not discuss terms until next Tuesday.

They have insulted us and they are not sincere. This is because they are wealthy and can depend on the running dogs, the Settlement and Chinese Police to suppress the strikers.

We have neither money nor influence.

We depend only on our firm attitude.

We must take revenge if our movement fails.

The day will come when the Japanese capitalism will be overthrown."

(TRANSLATION)

A 10

Shanghai, February 17, 1925.

Sir,

Further to the repeated representations made to you relative to the activities of strike promoters on the northern side of the Soochow Creek in Chinese territory, west of Markham Road, I have the honour to bring to your notice that reports reaching me indicate that the demonstration of agitators on February 16 were as bad if not worse than on any previous day. These reports show that on the afternoon of the date in question large pickets of agitators carrying several inscribed flags assembled at the jetties on the Soochow Creek used by workers and scrutinized everybody that passed. The crowds appeared to be most active at the jetties opposite Mill No. 9, No. 60 Markham Road, and at the landing leading near the Dah Foong Cotton Mill. The Municipal Police are convinced that this campaign of intimidation is largely responsible for the prolongation of the strike, and hope that effective measures will be taken to bring it to an end. In this connection, the following list of names of persons known to be leaders in the agitation may be useful to you:

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(sd) K.J.McEuen
Commissioner of Police

Chief of Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary.

A 10

List of persons suspected of being concerned in promoting strike among employees of the Naigai Wata Kaisha and other mills:-

(1) Lee Zung , a Kuomingtang agitator in charge of the Labourers' Club, situated at No. 1 San Teh Lee, Tan Tsz Wai, near Dah Foong Cotton Mill, Chapei.

(2) Sung Liang Wei, a follower of Li Chi Han No. 1 San Teh Lee, Tan Tsz Wai, Chapei

(3) Koo Siu, a prominent member of the Chapei Citizens Society.

(4) Liu Ih Tsing, Shanghai Students Union who presided at the meeting at the Jung Nyih Girls School, Chinese City, on February 15.

(5) Tsha Ts Woo, a school teacher, native of Hunan who until February 13, 1925 resided at No. 603 Meichow Road (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station)

(6) Tsor San Tsz, an employee of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station.

(7) Tsang Tsz Siau, Dah Kong Cotton Mill (Warrant applied by UYangtszepoo Station)

(8) Miss Liu Tsing Yang, Shanghai University

(9) Miss Yang Tsz Wo, " "

(10) Mis Jui

(11) Woo Kwong Tshing, (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station).

(12) Tai Siau Sien, (Warrant applied by Gordon Rd.Station

(13) Tai Ling Sung " " " " " "

Vangtzepoo

Form No. 2
G-25,000-11-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtszepoo Station.

March 10th 1925.

REPORT ON Mixed Court Proceedings against 22 Persons Arrested for Offences Arising out of the Recent Strike of Cotton Mill Workers.

Made by D.S. Douglas Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that at the Mixed Court on March 10th 1925, before Assessor Tajima and Magistrate Loh the 15 persons arrested for riot on Feb. 19th 1925, named, Tai Pau Dzung (戴宝成), Nyi Tsoong Yoong (嚴宗榮), Tsu Ping Kau (許品高), Van Vong Yi (范鳳移), Kau Yui Dien (高雨田), Tsang Vung Kyung (張文金), Sung Yoong Si (沈榮東), Kyau Yoong Ts (喬雲生), Zung Tsoh San (陳竹山), Tong Tah Dai (董泰岱), Dau Ah Mau (陶阿毛), Doo Van Yoong (杜萬榮), Kong Hai Kwung (江海坤), Loh Yoong Dien (陸榮田), and Tsang Ah San (張阿三) were found guilty. Kau Yui Dien was fined $80.00 or 70 days, and ordered to sign a personal bond for his future good behaviour. Zung Tsoh San was fined $100.00 or 3 months, and ordered to sign a personal bond for his future good behaviour. Sung Yoong Si was fined $50.00, or 40 days and ordered to sign a personal bond for his future good behaviour. The other 12 men were fined $5.00 or 5 days.

Tsang Woo Zaung (張和尚) who was arrested on Feb. 14th, charged with being a ringleader in a strike was fined $10.00 or one week. Tsah Ts Woo (秦子華) who was arrested on Feb. 19th for acting as a ringleader in a strike was fined $200.00 or 6 months, and ordered to sign a personal bond for his future good behaviour. Woo Sien Tsing (吳先清) who was arrested on Feb. 21st, for acting as a ringleader in a strike, was fined $100.00 or 3 months and ordered to sign a personal bond for her future good behaviour. Tsang Ah San (張阿三) arrested on Feb. 24th and Yoh Foo Liang (郁福良) arrested on

Form No. 2
G.25,000-11-24.

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(2)

Feb. 27th charged with acting as ringleaders in a strike were both dismissed as we were unable to put forward sufficient evidence to prove the case.

Tsu Siau Dah (諸小大) and Si Kai Pau (徐開宝) who were arrested on Feb. 16th charged with intimidation, were also before the Court. The first named accused was fined $20.00 or 2 weeks and the second named accused was dismissed owing to not having sufficient evidence.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared to prosecute for the Police and Mr. Covey defended in all cases.

Mr. Covey informed me that he had been informed that if Tsah Ts Woo was convicted, the cotton mill workers would again go on strike.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas.

D. S. 90

D. C. I.

P. S. The Chinese Authorities do not now wish to have the 15 men arrested in connection with the riot at Ying Ziang Kong (引翔港) on Feb. 19th 1925 handed back to them.

James Douglas.

D. S.

Form No. 2
G. 15000-1-24.

S 6 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yun tzepoo Station.

February 19th 1925.

REPORT ON Riot following arrest of strike ringleader at Ying Ziang Kong (引翔港).

Made by D. S. Douglas *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that at 2 p.m. Feb. 19th '25, accompanied by P.C. 64 W.T. Ware, and C.D.C.s Zo Zing Tuh and Go Tuh Piao, I went to the Chinese Police Station at Ying Ziang Kong (引翔港), with a warrant for the arrest of four of the ringleaders of the cotton mill strikers in the Yun tzepoo district. At the said Police Station, arrangements had been made for three of the men named in the warrant to meet us there, but only one of them, named Tsha Ts Vo (查子華), turned up.

The above party waited at the station for some time before placing Tsha Ts Vo under arrest, and efforts were made to get the other persons named in the warrant to come to the station, also, but none of them came.

About 3.45 p.m. Tsha Ts Vo was informed that there was a warrant for his arrest, and after being questioned by the Inspector in charge of Ying Ziang Kong Chinese Police Station, he was placed in the cells. Apparently, news of the arrest of Tsha Ts Vo reached a number of the strikers, who were at that time holding a meeting in a field near Tseu Ka Wai Village (紫家圩), which is about 1 li north of Ying Ziang Kong. At 3 p.m. about 700 strikers assembled outside the Police Station, and demanded the release of the arrested man.

The mob remained outside the fence in front of the Station, but on seeing Sergt. Ware and myself at the Station door, a number of them shouted that there were foreign

Form No. 2
C. [illegible]

Shanghai Municipal Police.

.....Station.

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Made by..... Forwarded by.....

(2.)

detectives inside, and two of the ringleaders of the mob, named Zung Tsoh Sen (張 卓 山) and Kou Yue Sien (高 岳 仙) commenced inciting them to rush the Police Station and kill the foreign detectives. As soon as they had finished speaking, the mob broke down the bamboo fence and rushed at the Station, and only after between 20 and 30 rounds had been fired over their heads by the Chinese Police, they were driven back beyond the broken down fence. They took up a stand beyond the fence and kept up a fighting attitude, and the ringleaders mentioned above incited them to stand fast, and kill the Settlement detectives, when they came out of the Station.

C.I.C. 189, who was in plain clothes off duty, was attracted to the scene by the shooting, and was called into the Station, and given instructions to take the motor car and go to Yangtzepoo Station for assistance.

Inspector Johnston, D.C. Grubb and a squad of Sikhs arrived on the scene at 5.30 p.m., and co-operated with the Chinese Police. The mob were ordered to disperse by Inspector Johnston, or they would be fired on, but their ringleaders, named Zung Tsoh Sen and Kou Yue Sien told them not to move, they (the ringleaders) were arrested, and the Settlement squad of Police charged the crowd, whilst the Chinese Police opened fire and fired volley after volley over their heads.

Whilst the Police were charging, 15 further arrests

Form No. 2
G. 13000-1-34.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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Made by Forwarded by

(3)

were made, and the Chinese Police kept on shooting over their heads until about 200 rounds had been fired.

The names etc. of the 16 men arrested during the riot follow:-

Vay Foh Ion ([illegible]), 26, mill coolie native of Kompo.
Kong Hai Zung ([illegible]), 25, mill coolie, native of Kompo.
Jan Yoong Ts ([illegible]), 28, Japanese Interpreter, native of Nanziang.
Zung Yoong Zien ([illegible]), 27, mill mechanic, native of Kompo
Tun Zau Dzung ([illegible]), 34 mill foreman, native of Kompo.
Hyui Ping Kan ([illegible]), 25, Japanese Interpreter, native of Shanghai.
Kyien Tsoon Yoong ([illegible]), 25, Japanese Interpreter, native of Kompo.
Zung Tsok San ([illegible]), 25, coolie, native of Shanghai.
Kau Yue Dien ([illegible]), 35, coolie, native of Yangchow.
Tsoong Teh Dan. 28, Japanese Interpreter, native of Ningpo.
Tsang Wung Ching ([illegible]), 27, foreman, native of Yangchow.
Dau Ah Ho ([illegible]), 22, foreman, native of Pootung.
Loh Yoong Dien ([illegible]), 27, Japanese Interpreter, native of Zaushing.
Then Wan Yoong ([illegible]), 27, coolie, native of Yangchow.
Tsang Ah San ([illegible]), 28, coolie, native of Kompo.

Shortly after 4 p.m. the Director of Criminal Intelligence and C.D.I. Cruickshank arrived on the scene and consulted with the Chinese Authorities, and it was decided

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S. 15000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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that Tsha Ts Wo, who was arrested on warrant for being a ringleader of the strikers and the fifteen others arrested during the riot be handed over to the Shanghai Municipal Police to be dealt with. After a short trial by the Chinese Authorities, they were handed over and escorted to this Station and charged. Tsha Ts Wo was charged according to the warrant with acting as ringleader in a strike, while the other 15 men were charged with rioting.

They will be brought before the Mixed Court to-morrow (20-2-25), when a remand will be applied for.

As the Chinese Authorities also ~~prefer~~ wish to prefer charges against these men, they have requested that they be handed back to them after being dealt with in the Settlement

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas.

D. S. 90

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G.25,000-11-23.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtszepoo Station.

Feb. 28th 1925.

REPORT ON Labour Unrest in this District during the Month of February 1925.

Made by D.S. Lowlie *Forwarded by* Insp. Johnston.

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith a report on the labour unrest in this district during the month of February 1925.

(1) Previous to the strike, which commenced in this district on Feb. 14th 1925, many of the workers used to meet at the Workers' School and Union at No.603 Meichow Road. At this address, the workers used to meet for the supposed purpose of being taught to read and write. The only connection which the School and Union has with any other institution, is the fact that a female teacher of the school, named Woo Sion Tsin (吳先清), who took a leading part in the strike was previously employed at the Ming-shao Public School (寧紹公學), North Szechuen Road Extension, near Wang Pang Jau (橫浜橋). Woo Sion Tsing was released on $100.00 bail, which was put up by one Waung Sin Yui (黃雪源), the school master of the Ming-shao School.

A man named Zung Tsoh San (陳卓山), who is now in custody in connection with the strike, and who was previous to the strike, employed as a door keeper at No.603 Meichow Road, by the Workers' School and Union, was according to information received, seen on a number of occasions taking a leading part among the strikers in the Western District, and it is believed that the Workers' School and Union at No.603 Meichow Road was connected with the Nagai Wata Kaisha Workers' Union at Robison Road.

(2) The origin of the dispute was at No5 Mill of the Nagai Wata Kaisha in Pootoo Road District, but originated

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Made by..... Forwarded by .....

(2)

in this district at the Dah Hong Cotton Mill (大東紗廠), No.2 Tengyueh Road.

(3).Only about ten per cent of the strikers in this district went on strike because of discontent and the remaining [illegible] per cent went on strike as the result of intimidation.

(4) Meetings of the strikers were held at Tsen Ka Wai (周家滙) village, about one li north of Ying Hong (引翔港), O. O. L. on about seven occasions between February 14th and 18nd, and on one occasion, a riot occurred at Ying Hong, when a mob of about 700 attacked the Chinese Police Station on learning that their leader, named Tsao Ta Wo (曹大華) was arrested by detectives of the S. M. P.

Many pamphlets and handbills were either distributed among the cotton mill workers, or were posted on walls etc., in the vicinity of the mills. This undoubtedly had the effect of prolonging the strike.

(5) On one occasion only three female students attended a meeting of the strikers, held at Tsen Ka Wai village, O.O.L. on Feb. 18th, but it is not known to which school they are connected. No information was obtained regarding any other part played by students in propaganda or other efforts to promote strike.

(6) We are not in possession of any evidence to prove that any of the strike agitators are connected with communist movement or other political party.

Form No. 4
0.10,000-11-31.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

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(7) The number of workers on strike at the Dah Kong Mill, No.2 Yen yuen Road was 500 males and 2,100 females, a total of 2,600. At the Yue Fong Mill, No.98 East Yangtsepoo Road, the number was 540 males and 2,500 females, a total of 2,040.

(8) At the Dah Kong Mill, the trouble lasted 11 days, from Feb. 14th to 24th and at the Yue Fong Mill, the trouble lasted 8 days, from Feb. 16th to 24th.

(9) As the strike became prolonged, the majority of the strikers seemed disposed to return to work.

(10) Police were posted at all mills to prevent damage being done by the strikers. The strikers were kept on the move and not allowed to hold meetings. All the leaders and agitators who could be located were arrested and charged and warrants were issued against those, whose names were known, but who could not be located. The action of the Police had the effect of preserving order in the Settlement, as no demonstrations of a disorderly nature occurred, with the exception of a riot at Ying Zien Kong, on the borders of the Settlement, which followed the arrest of the leader of the strikers, but the mob was dispersed and 16 arrests made.

(11) No damage was done to any buildings or machinery by the strikers.

(12) The financial loss by the Dah Kong Mill is estimated at $25,000, and the financial loss of the Yue Fong Mill is estimated at $13,000.

Form No. 5
C.M.S.P.D.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

.....Station.

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REPORT ON.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

(4)

(13) During the strike, 21 males and 1 female were arrested. They were charged as follows:

Acting as a ringleader in a strike -------	5
Intimidation ----------	2
Riot ----------	15
Total	22

Of the above number, 19 are employees of the two mills, which were effected by the strike, and the remaining 3 were connected with the Workers' School and Union at No.605 Meichow Road.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas.

D. S. 90

D. C. I.

Form No. 8
C. 1906-1-24.

/ 5 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Hongkew Station.

Feb. 28th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of the mill workers in this district.

Made by Douglas **Forwarded by** [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that the Sha Kong Cotton Mill at No.1 Tenyuen Road and the Yue Tong Cotton Mill (裕通纱厂) No.96 East Hongkew Road are now working quite peacefully, and practically all the workers have resumed work.

On Feb. 27th, information was received to out one, Yui Foo Liang (郁福良), who is a coolie foreman, employed at the Sha Kong Mill having been active in intimidating a number of workers at the quarters of the said mill, on the evening of Feb. 26th. According to our information, this man paid 20 cents to each worker, who promised not to resume work. At 4 p.m. Feb. 27th, Yui Foo Liang was located at his home in Yang Ka Ba (楊家巴) village off Pingyang Road, and was arrested and charged with acting as a ringleader in a strike. He will be taken before the Mixed Court to-day (28/2/25).

At 2 p.m. Feb. 27th, a man named Tseu Ah Doo (周阿大) was arrested by detectives whilst distributing pamphlets on Haichow Road. When questioned as to where he received the pamphlets, he stated that he had been requested by one Tsang Ta Sieh (張大興), at No.400 Thorburn Road to distribute them. Inquiries were made at the said address, but Tsang could not be located. Prior to the strike, Tsang Ta Sieh was employed at the Sha Kong Mill and since the commencement of the strike, he is known to have taken a leading part in same, and a warrant for his arrest has been on File at this Station since Feb. 16th. Tseu Ah Doo was

Form No. 2
S. 1000-1-26

Shanghai Municipal Police.

_____ Station.

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REPORT ON _____

Made by _____ **Forwarded by** _____

(2)

previously employed as a coolie at the Lok Hong Mill, but for the past four months, he has earned his living as a hawker and resides at Ying Liang Lung (引兩弄). He was cautioned re distributing pamphlets and allowed to go.

A copy of the pamphlets found in possession of Tsao Ah Doo is herewith attached.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

D. S.

D. C. I.

Noted.

The agreement has been signed,

the workers have all resume work,

on the afternoon of Sunday, a meeting will be held

in the rear of the Workers' Union, Ying Zeing Hong.

We hope that all will attend the meeting.

The Deh Kong Cotton Mill Labourers'
Association.

A No. 8
(500-1-34)

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtzepoo Station.

Feb. 27th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this district.

Made by D. McDougall *Forwarded by* Joseph Johnston

Sir,

I beg to report that at a meeting of foremen and women employed at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕豐紗廠), No.98 Nan Yangtszepoo Road, held in the Japanese Workers Recreation Room at Cherry Villa, East Yangtszepoo Road, which began at 9 a.m. Feb. 26th, it was decided that the workers return to work immediately.

For the night shift commencing at 6 p.m. Feb. 26th, only 450 workers put in an appearance, but 1,250 turned up for work on the day shift at 6 a.m. Feb. 27th at the Yue Fong Mill. At the Sui Fong Cotton Mill (瑞豐紗廠), No.2 Tongyeh Road, 1,152 workers turned up for work the day shift at 6 a.m. Feb. 27th, and the management have decide to commence the night shift from to-morrow. (27.2.25).

All the workers that turned up for work at 6 a.m. to-day at the Yue Fong Mill were given breakfast which was provided by the management.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient,

James Douglas.

D. S. 90

D. C. I.

Noted.

A. Wavers

D.S.

Memorandum.

Brief No.

FROM THE POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
STATION.

To D. U. I.

Shanghai, February 27, *1925.*

Sir,

The encouragement given by Loh Dung who writes it of the Yue Fong Cotton Mill not to resume was couched in rather ambiguous language. It proves that he behaved indiscreetly, but the evidence is not sufficient to sustain a charge.

It would be impossible to do much until the police get further evidence, but it is desirable in the meantime to keep a watch on Loh Dung (陸杜).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Guiers

D. I.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

J. C. 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtszepu Station.

Feb. 26th 1925.

REPORT ON Workers of the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕丰纱厂) No.98 East Yangtszepu Road, failing to resume work.

Made by D.S. Douglas *Forwarded by* Insp. Johnston.

Sir,

With reference to the strike of cotton mill workers in this district, I beg to report that a comparatively small number of workers employed at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕丰纱厂) returned to work on Feb. 25th and both after the said mill resumed work.

During the strike, the No.1 Interpreter, employed at the Yue Fong Mill, named Loh Dung (陆 [illegible]), has remained at work and has apparently given the mill manager to believe that he is assisting him to settle the strike, when on the other hand, he has been encouraging the workers not to resume work.

On Feb. 24th 1925, from 2 to 5.30 p.m. a meeting attended by 30 foremen and 120 women was held in the dining room at the said mill. The meeting was addressed by Loh Dung, who was present to represent the manager of the mill, and he encouraged the workers not to resume work until the persons arrested in connection with the strike had been released. Two Chinese detectives, who were instructed by me to attend the meeting heard Loh make a statement to that effect. A statement has been taken from both detectives who attended the meeting and are attached herewith.

At about 5.30 p.m. Feb. 25th '25, the Director of Criminal Intelligence and myself interviewed the manager of the Yue Fong Mill and informed him of what Loh Dung had said at the meeting and also that information

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G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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had been received from many of the workers to the effect that Loh had encouraged them not to resume work. The manager stated that he did not think that Loh had anything to do with encouraging the workers not to resume work even after he had been told that we had sufficient evidence to support a charge against him (Loh), in court. As the manager was of the opinion that Loh was innocent of the accusations, made against him, he stated that he did not wish Loh to be arrested and that he would make inquiries and ascertain for himself if he had encouraged the workers to stay away from work.

Inspector Johnston and myself were to-day (26/2/25) instructed by the D. C. I. to see Loh Sung and warn him that the police were aware of the part he had taken in the strike, and that if he continued to encourage the workers to stay away from work, he would be arrested and charged. The manager of the mill was telephoned and was informed that Inspector Johnston and myself would visit the mill, and interview Loh at 11 a.m. 26/2/25, but at about 10 a.m. he (the manager) sent a messenger to the Station to inform us that he did not wish Loh to be interviewed on that date, as he thought the workers might take a wrong view of the matter and that it might make things worse. Consequently, the manager was informed that the Police could not take responsibility for the workers staying away from the mill so long as Loh was permitted to mix with the workers.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

.....Station.

.....192

REPORT ON.....

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Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

(S)

I am, Sir,

Yours [illegible]ly,

[illegible]

S. C. I.

Form 6.
T.H. 50,000-7-25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of C.D.C.67 Ng Zang Khe
native of taken by me D. S. Douglas
at Y'poo Station on the Feb. 26th '25 and interpreted by Interpreter Kung

On Feb. 24th 1925, I was instructed by D. S. Douglas to go to the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕豐紗廠) at No.98 East Yangtszepoo Road together with C.D.C.107 Wong Kwe Yoong for the purpose of attending a meeting of the foremen and women employed at the mill, who held a meeting there at 2 p.m. on the said date. The meeting was addressed by one , Loh Dung (陸 棟), who is employed as No.1 Interpreter at the mill. He stated that he thought the workers were on strike in sympathy with the workers of the Naigai Wata Kaisha Mills. "But that the conditions of the Yue Fong Mill are quite good," he said, "Why don't you resume work ? Is it because you want to wait until the Naigai Wata Kaisha Mills resume work? If you want an increase of wages, I will negotiate with the Japanese manager about it. Perhaps you only want to resume work after the release of those in custody in connection with the strike. I will talk to the Japanese manager and ask him to request the Police to release the men in custody, but I cannot guarantee their release. Those who demand the release of the men in custody before resuming work, stand up." All the workers stood up.

In the course of my inquiries in connection with the strike, I have heard many of the workers say that Loh Dung was responsible for the workers not returning to duty but I have been unable to get any of them to come forward and give evidence to this effect.

Signed Ng Zang Khe.

Form (g.
T.H. 25.—7-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of C. D. C. 167 Wong KweYoung
native of taken by me D.S. Douglas
at Y'poo Station on the Feb. 26th '25 and interpreted by Interpreter Hung

On Feb. 25th 1925, I was instructed by D. S. Douglas to go to the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕豐紗廠) at No.90 East Yangtsepoo Road together with C.D.C.67 Ng Kang Che for the purpose of attending a meeting of the foremen and women employed at the mill, who held a meeting there at 2 p.m. on the said date. This meeting was addressed by one , Loh Dung (陸東), who is employed as No.1 Interpreter at the mill. He stated that he thought the workers were on strike in sympathy with the workers of the Naigai Wata Kaisha Mills. "But the conditions of the Yue Fong Mill are quite good," he said, "Why don't you resume work? Is it because you want to wait until the Naigai Wata Kaisha Mills resume work? If you want an increase of wages, I will negotiate with the Japanese manager about it. Perhaps you want to resume work after the release of those in custody in connection with the strike. I will talk to the Japanese manager and ask him to request the Police to release the men in custody, but I cannot guarantee their release. Those who demand the release of the men in custody before resuming work, stand up." All the workers stood up.

In the course of my inquiries in connection with strike, I have heard many of the workers say that Loh Dung was responsible for the workers not returning to duty, but I have been unable to get any of them to come forward and give evidence to this effect.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

S 66022

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtszepoo Station.

Feb. 26th 1935

REPORT ON Enquiries made re 603 Heichow Road.

Made by D. S. Douglas. *Forwarded by* Insp. Johnston.

Sir,

I beg to report that the landlord of premises No. 603 Heichow Road has been interviewed with a view to ascertaining who paid the rent for the said premises. It was learned that on Oct. 8th 1934, one Tsang Tsoh Tsung (孫作成), a native of Honan, who has now absconded and Tsha Ts o (秦 [illegible]), who is now in custody, went to the landlord's office and arranged for the renting of the premises. The rent was paid by Tsang Tsoh Tsung, but has not been paid for last month.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas.

D. S. 90

D. C. I.

Form No. G. 12000

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yau tszepoo Station.

Feb. 26th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this District.

Made by D. S. Douglas *Forwarded by* Capt. Johnston

Sir,

I beg to report that at the Dah Hong (大 康) Cotton Mill, No.2 Tengyueh Road, 1,600 workers turned up for work at 6 a.m. this morning. In my report of Feb. 25th I stated that 1,200 workers turned up for work at the Dah Hong Cotton Mill, but it was later ascertained that the number was 1,297. At the Yue Fong Cotton Mill, I reported that 228 workers turned up for work at 6 a.m. on the 25-2-25, but as the mill gates were kept open until 8 a.m. on that date, more workers turned up and the total reached 600. The workers who turned up at the Dah Hong Mill on Feb. 25th were the workers who were on day shift prior to the strike and as the manager of the mill decided not to work a night shift, he instructed the workers, who turned on Feb. 25th not to come to-day (26-2-25), but inform the workers who were on night shift prior to the strike to come to-day duty on that date. On the 26th Feb., 1,600 workers turned up for work, which represents about 90 percent of the total number on that shift. On Feb 27th, it is intended that the work of both shifts will be resumed.

At 6 p.m. Feb. 25th, only 131 workers turned up for work on night shift at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill at No. 98 East Tangtszepoo Road and only 300 turned up for work for the day shift at 6 a.m. Feb. 26th, but a meeting of the foremen is to be held at 9 a.m. to-day (26-2-25) and it is hoped that after this meeting all the workers will return to work on Feb. 27th. From information received, I have reason

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1

Shanghai Municipal Police.

.....Station.

.....192

REPORT ON.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

(2)

to believe that the No.1 Interpreter employed at this mill named Loh (陸) is responsible for the remainder of the workers failing to return to duty and a report on this matter will be forwarded later.

Attached herewith is a handbill which was found posted on the wall of the Pah Hong Mill on Feb. 28th. All mills in this district with the exception of the two above referred to are working quite peacefully.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas.

D. S. P.

D. C. I.

Noted.

J. Kruger

D.

No.14 The Strikers' Press Feb. 25th 1925.
Published by the Nagai Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill Labourers Union.

Workers hold their righteousness.

Labourers' Organisations in other districts give help.

It has been half a month since we struck work. The news of the strike have spread throughout China. The labourers of other districts, on hearing the illtreatment of the Japanese, sympathize with us and are willing to help us by raising funds, in order that we can gain success. The Hang Yih Ying Labourers' Association, the Chungchow National Railway Labourers' Association, the Sailors' Association, the Young Labourers' Association of Hangchow, and many other labourers organisations have either wired or sent letters to us, stating that they wish to do their best to help us. They are going to raise funds, which they will forward to us to support us in the strike. Fellow-workers! With the help of so many organisations, we ought to be more closely united and maintain to the end till we gain the victory.

We are not cheated by the Japanese.

The Japanese capitalists have apparently become embarrassed as we do not resume work, so they are going to entice us to work by stating that if we go to report for work, we shall receive our wages. Several workers went to report for work, but they found that they were cheated, as they were not paid. Now we have seen the trick, so nobody would go to the mills again.

Funds raised in Shanghai, to be distributed by Workers' Union.

The Heng Fong and Foo Yih Cotton Mills have raised funds to support us. It is learned that money has already been received from them and is soon to be distributed to us by the Workers' Union. We shall not be short of money for several days to come, so we must not resume work until the signatures of the Japanese capitalists are obtained.

Form No. G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtzepoo Station.

Feb. 25th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this District.

Made by D.S. Douglas. *Forwarded by* Inspr. Johnston.

Sir,

I beg to report that the two cotton mills in this district effected by the strike partially resume work this morning (25-2-25). At the Dah Hong (大康) Cotton Mill, at No.2 Tangyuch Road 1200 workers turned up for work, but only 286 turned up for work at the Yue Fong (裕豐) Cotton Mill, at No.98 East Yangtzepoo Road, but it is expected that a bigger number will turn up for work on Feb. 26th, as it is believed that news of the mill intending to resume work had not reached the out-lying districts, where many of the workers reside.

On Feb. 24th, the managers of both the above mentioned mills received letters, both of which are attached to this report.

At about 9 p.m. Feb. 24th, information was received at this Station about one Tsang Ah San (張阿三), a coolie, employed at the Dah Hong Mill having been active in intimidating workers of that mill. This man was arrested at the mill quarters and has been charged with being a leader in a strike. He will be taken before the Mixed Court to-day (25-2-25) and a remand for the Japanese Assessor applied for.

Every effort is being made to trace and arrest all agitators and precautions are being taken to prevent picketing by the strikers.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas.

D. C. I.

D. S.

To the Manager,

Dah Hong Cotton Mill.

Sir,

Since the commencement of the strike, no settlement has as yet been reached between both parties. We learn from the workers of various departments, that the management, not only reject their demands, but bribe the Police of both the Settlement and Chinese territories, so their grievance cannot be redressed. They have decided to damage the machines in the mill, as soon as they resume work.

We, on hearing this, have to inform you of what they are to do . If you open your mill before a settlement is reached, and have your machines destroyed, we would take no responsibility for this.

The heads of various departments of the mill.

To the Manager, and Gentlemen concerned,

Yue Yong Cotton Mill.

Sirs,

It has been ten days since the strike began on the 14th inst, but no settlement has as yet been reached between both parties. We learn from the workers of various departments that the management, not only reject their demands, but bribe the Police of both the Settlement and Chinese territories, so their grievance cannot be redressed. They have decided to damage the machines in the mill, as soon as they resume work.

We, on hearing this, have to inform you of what they are to do. If you open your mill before a settlement is reached, and have your machines destroyed, we would take no responsibility for this.

The heads of various departments of Nos. 1 and 2 mills.

Form No. 6
G. 1000-1-27

J 6 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yau tsze, 20 Station.

Feb. 14th 1925.

REPORT ON List of persons connected with the Cotton Mill Strike.

Made by E.L. Douglas **Forwarded by** Inspr. Johnston,

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith a list of persons, connected with the cotton mill strike.

(A) Persons arrested and waiting trial in connection with the strike.

(1) Tsang Woo Zung (張和尚), 23, native of Ningpo (寧波), mill coolie, employed at Sze Long Cotton Mill and resides at Sah Ka Lah (沙家宅), near Ying Zieng Long (引翔港).

(2) Tsu Siau Dah (朱小大) 30, native of Chinkiang (鎮江), mill coolie, employed at the Dah Hong Mill and resides at Dah Hong Mill Quarters at Haichow Road.

(3) Loi Kan Lah (倪阿宝), 18, native of Honan, employed as mill coolie at the Dah Hong Cotton Mill and resides at the Mill Quarters at Haichow Road.

(4) Tsao Ie Ho (曹子華), 20, native of Shan, came to Shanghai about 4 months ago, and was employed with the Workers School and Union at No.606 Haichow Road, as a clerk and teacher. After the commencement of the strike, he removed to Tsau Ka Tsi (周家浜) Village, O.L. where he lived at the strikers' headquarters.

(5) Zung Koh Sun (陳阿山), 20, native of Chihli, was previously a mill worker, but lost his leg in an accident at the Great China Mill (大中華紗廠) 4 years ago, after which he earned his living as a hawker. On December 20th 1924, he received an appointment as a door keeper at the Workers School and Union at 606 Haichow Road and after the commencement of the strike, he removed to Tsau Ka Tsei (周家浜) Village O.L. where he

Form No. 2
G. 1500-1-31.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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(2)

lives at the mills headquarters.

(6) Yan Fen Lyiun (嚴鳳龍), 20, native of Tsingkiang (台州), employed as a coolie at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕豐紗廠), and lives at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(7) Kau Yue Lien (高雨田), 20, native of Yangchow (揚州), employed as a coolie at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill and lives at the mill quarters at Yangtsze Road.

(8) Chang Ah San (張阿三), 28, native of Kompo, employed as an overseer at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕豐紗廠) and lives at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(9) Lu, Hai Fung (江海峰), 2., native of Fukien, employed as a coolie at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill and lives at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(10) Shen Yung Chien (沈榮泉), 27, native of Kompo, employed as a foreman mechanic at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at Li a Yang Li (留台里) Alleyway, Tai Zangtsze Rd.

(11) Loo Yen Yung (盧燕榮), 27, native of Yangchow, employed as a coolie at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(12) Tseng Sung Ching (張文金), 27, native of Yangchow, employed as foreman at the Yue Fong Mill and resides in a country house off Linching Road.

(13) Loh Yoong Sien (陸榮賢), 27, native of Zahzing (嘉興), employed as a clerk at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(14) Hyui Ling Fau (許玉福), 28, native of Shanghai, employed

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C. 1000-1-26.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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(3)

as a Japanese interpreter at the Wah Kong Mill and resides at the mill quarters.

(16) Jau Woong Sze (喬宗[illegible]), 20, native of Nanking, employed as Japanese interpreter at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters at Singlin Road.

(17) Tong Tah Dai (董[illegible]大), 28, native of Ningpo, employed as Japanese interpreter at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters.

(18) Nyi Tsong Ying (嚴宗[illegible]), 20, native of Ningpo, employed as a Japanese interpreter at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters at Singlin Road.

(19) Tan Lan Nung (戴[illegible]), 34, native of Ningpo, employed as a foreman at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters at Singlin Road.

(20) Woo Sien Ming (吳[illegible]), 22, native of Chekiang, came to Shanghai in the 7th moon 1924 and was employed at the Ling-shao Public School ([illegible]), 11, Szechuen Road, near Wung Tan Jao, for 8 months and then got a post as a teacher with the Workers School and Union at 100 Paichow Road. After the commencement of the strike, she removed to the headquarters of the strikers at the Tsen Ka Wai ([illegible]) Village, near Ying Ziang Road.

(B) Persons wanted on Mixed Court warrants for offences arising out of the strike.

(1) Tsang Ts Siao ([illegible]) 24, native of Hupeh, was employed at the Dah Kong Mill as a mechanic and lived at the mill quar-

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

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[illegible] at [illegible].

(2) Tseu [illegible] (周三子), 24, native of [illegible], was [illegible] coolie at the [illegible] Mill and lives at mill quarters at [illegible] Road.

(3) Yan [illegible] Yue (姚兆女), a native of [illegible], was in charge of the Workers School and Union at [illegible] Road, prior to November 1926. (Who is known to be at [illegible]).

(4) Li [illegible] Tseng (李三枝), an employee of the Workers School and Union at 606 [illegible] Road, and lives at 3007 [illegible] Li (秉興里), [illegible]. [illegible] unknown.

(5) Chou [illegible] Tsu (周慶昌), believed to be an employee of the [illegible] Mill. He lives at 6 [illegible] Road, and acts as messenger to the Workers School and Union.

(C) List of persons suspected of being concerned in the strike.

Since the arrest on Feb. 19th of ten persons under (A), and the subsequent arrest of a female on Feb. 21st the strikers have been without leaders and have held no meetings, so we are therefore unable to give particulars of any persons who come under the heading (C).

(D) Remarks showing evidence against these parties.

Under the heading (A), No.1 was arrested when distributing pamphlets. Nos. 2 and 3 were arrested in the act of intimidating a number of workers. No.4 and No.20 who were both teachers at the Workers School and Union,

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Made by _____ *Forwarded by* _____

(5)

addressed many meetings of the strikers. The remaining 10 under the heading (A) were arrested during the riot at Ying Tiam; here, which followed the arrest of No.4. Under the heading (B), information has been received against them from the persons now in custody.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedi[illegible],

James Douglas.

[illegible] S. S. [illegible]

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
D. 1000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

4005
24/2/25.

Yangtzepo Station.

Feb. 24th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this District.

Made by [illegible] *Forwarded by* Inspr. Johnston.

Sir,

I beg to report that all the cotton mills in this district are working peacefully with the exception of the Dai Nippon Cotton Mill, situated at Tang Tzu Road, and the Yu Fung Cotton Mill (裕豐 紗廠), situated at 1080 East Yangtzepo Road. Both these mills are still closed down, but it has been decided by the managers of the main mills to open the mills on the morning of Feb. 26th, and notices to that effect have been pasted outside the mills.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas.

D. C. 90

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6034
28/2/25

Yangtszepoo Station.

February 23rd 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of cotton mill workers in this district.

Made by D.S. Douglas *Forwarded by* Capt Johnston

Sir,

I beg to report that the Dah Kong (大 廠) Cotton Mill, situated at No.2 Tengyueh Road, and the Yue Fong (裕 豐) Cotton Mill, situated at No.98 Yangtszepoo Road, are still closed. It was arranged yesterday morning (22-2-25), to post notices at both these mills informing the workers that the mills would open at 6 a.m. Feb. 23rd, but later in the day, the managers of both these mills held a consultation and decided not to open the mills for a few more days.

No meetings were held by the strikers on Feb. 22nd, and the district is more quiet and all the mills, with the exception of the two above mentioned, are working quite peacefully.

Attached herewith are copies of pamphlets which were siezed at the strikers headquaters at Tseu Kai Wai (慈 海 圍) Village on Feb. 20th.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

D.S. 90

D. C. I.

6034
23/2/25

More than sixty local organizations have formed a Strike Support Society, calling all the Chinese to help us. We ought to be more unanimous than before. Whoever goes to work is a betrayer of the nation.

6034
23/2/25

Fellow-workers! We work in the Japanese owned Mills. The Japanese look upon us as cows and horses. They beat or swear at us as they like. We are all Chinese, when we are illtreated by the Japanese, it is not only the disgrace of us workers, but also that of the 400,000,000 people of the nation. Fellow workers! We ought to be of one mind and protest against the cruelty of the Japanese. We have been acting as cows and horses, but hereafter, we shall act as man, in order to save the face of us workers, as well as the prestige of all the Chinese. The Chinese employees of the 11 mills of Naigai Wata Kaisha, have all gone on strike, followed by those of the China Japan Mills and Toyoda Mills. They are doing the right. Fellow worker! We shall be all of one mind and unite to protest against the illtreatment of the Japanese. We shall listen to what the Labourers' Association says, and when we take the instructions of the Association, we are of the same mind and can gain our last victory.

The Dah Hong Cotton Mill Labour
Association.

6034
23/2/25

Fellow workers! Yesterday, on the request of the Japanese, foreign Police were arrested some of our friends. Foreign Police firing in the Chinese territory. China is really a 'dead nation'. The Native Police, threatened and forced by the Japanese, could not but arrest us for them. Now, all the Chinese in Shanghai have arisen in a protest against the Japanese, and all the people in the country are going to help us. So we ought to be more closely united and maintain firmly to the end, then our victory is certain. Whoever goes to work first is a surrenderor to the Japanese and a seller of the country.

Form. No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6038
23/2/25

Yangtszepoo Station.

Feb. 21st 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this district.

Made by Sgt. Douglas *Forwarded by* Insept. Johnston.

Sir,

I beg to report that since the arrest of a number of the cotton mill strike leaders in this district on Feb. 19th 1925, the strikers have notbeen so active. An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Tseu Ka Wai (周家滘) Village north of Ying Ming Kong (引翔港), at 8 p.m. on Feb. 20th 1925, but as the Chinese Police were on the scene prior to that time no meeting was held. This meeting was to have been addressed by Woo Sien Tsing (吳先清), a female teacher, who was previously attached to the Workers' School and Union at No.600 Meechow Road.

On the evening of Feb. 20th, efforts were made by detectives attached to this Station to locate and arrest Woo Sien Tsing, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, but she could not be located. It was learned by detectives who made inquiries that Woo Sien Tsing had been assaulted by a number of the strikers, which shows that the strikers are loosing faith in their leaders. Efforts are still being made to locate this woman as well as other strike leaders, whose names are known to us.

The Dah Kong Cotton Mill (大康紗廠) situated at No.2 Tengyueh Road still remainsclosed and at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕豐紗廠), situated at No.98 East Yangtszepoo Road, only about 200 turned up for the night shift at 6 p.m. on Feb. 20th and a like number turned up for day shift at 6 a.m. Feb. 21st. All the other mills in the district are working quite peacefully.

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G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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REPORT ON.....

Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

(2)

It has been ascertained that the offices of the strikers at the Tseu Ka Wai Village are now closed. The Chinese Police searched the premises and removed all papers connected with the strike and one copy of each papers seized is now in our possession and are at present being translated.

From the men at present in custody at this Station, in connection with the strike, the names of other men have been mentioned by them as being rin_leaders. These are Tseu Ching Tsang (周慶昌), Yau Zau Yue (姚祖女) and Li Lin Tsung, for whose arrest, a warrant has been applied for.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas.

D. S. 90

D. S. I.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6030
20/2/25

Yangtszepoo Station.

Feb. 20th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of cotton mill workers in this District.

Made by D. S. Douglas. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (大康纱厂), situated at No.2 Tengyueh Road is still closed down. The Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕丰纱厂) situated at No.98 East Yangtszepoo Road has not yet been able to resume work, as only 250 employees turned up for work, for the night shift at 6 p.m. on Feb. 19th, and only 250 turned up for work at 6 a.m. on Feb. 20th. All the pay books of those who appeared for work were chopped and they were allowed to go home, as on Feb. 18th.

All the other mills in this district are working smoothly.

Attached herewith is a copy with translation of a pamphlet distributed amongst the Yue Fong Mill strikers, which pamphlet contains their demands.

On the afternoon of Feb. 19th, a riot occurred at Ying Ziang Kong, when one of the strike ringleaders was arrested and their matter is dealt with in a separate report.

It has been ascertained from Chinese Authorities at Ying Ziang Kong that they have received instructions from their headquarters to allow no strike meetings in their district.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas.

D. S. 90

S. C. I.

6030
20/2/25

We work in the Japanese Mills and are in great distress. Every day we work for 12 hours, during which period we have no time for rest. Formerly, we had half an hour's time for tiffin, but now we have only fifteen minutes. Night work is more hard than day work. After one week's night work, our faces turn sallow and become swollen. We work so hard for them through the year and make for them profits, amounting to several hundreds of million dollars. But the Japanese are so hard-hearted, that our wages are not even sufficient for our necessary expenses, owing to the daily increase in the value of things. Our wages are not increased. The young and old are waiting at home for food, but our wages are not enough for it. How poor we are! But is more oppressive is the assault committed by the Japanese without reason. The Japanese supervisors backed by the authorities given them by the Japanese proprietors, treat us as though we were oxen and horses. We are badly assaulted when we make the slightest mistake, and they swear at us, saying 'slaves' etc. Sometimes, workers are so seriously hurt by them about the head that blood flows from it, but they are sent to the Police Station to be imprisoned. If somebody protests against ~~against~~ this, he is to be dismissed. Despite our insufficient wages, the Japanese take many occasions to decrease them. If we make a slight mistake, we shall be heavily fined. Formerly, our wages were distributed every two weeks, but now it is prolonged to 3 or 4 weeks. We live on our wages, but the Japanese put them in the bank for interest. The illtreatments of Japanese are numerous. Formerly, those on day shift were rewarded $1.00, and those on night shift, $1.30, if they did not once fail to be present for work between the times of distributing wages. They did this in order to make us work without interruption. But in fact, we deserved our rewards for our hard work. They were only inveigling our ignorant workers by calling them 'rewards'. Now, the rewards have been reduced to

[illegible]

[illegible] Japanese capitalists [illegible] totally [illegible]. [illegible] Cotton Mill, have [illegible] for our [illegible].

The [illegible]:

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible] (伊藤), (田 [illegible], (寺 [illegible], (地 [illegible].

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

[illegible] the Japanese illtreat us, [illegible] China. We hope that all the [illegible] will [illegible] the national prestige of China.

The whole body of employees of the Wai Koong Cotton Mill, numbering more than 4000.

Form I.
G. 12000.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

0029
19/2/25

Yangtszepoo Station.

February 18th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this District.

Made by J. J. Douglas **Forwarded by** Insp. Johnston.

Sir,

Further to the reports already forwarded on the strike of cotton mill workers in this district, which commenced on February 14th, I beg to report that the Tong Cotton Mill (大東紗廠), situated at No.2 Tongyeh Road, is still closed.

At the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕豐紗廠) situated at No.90 East Yangtszepoo Road, where 2,920 male and female workers are employed, only 600 workers turned up for work on the day shift, commencing at 6 a.m. February 18th, and only 150 turned up for work on the night shift, commencing at 6 p.m. February 18th. As this was not a sufficient number to carry on the working of the mills, the managements decided to stop the pay books of the workers, who attended with a view to paying them a percentage of their wages.

At 6 a.m. Feb. 19th, only 884 workers turned up for work on the day shift, and the management adopted the same procedure as on Feb. 18th, stopping the books of the workers who attended and allowed them to go home. This means that no work has been done at the Yue Fong Mill since the morning of Feb. 18th.

On Feb. 19th, at 6 a.m. when the shift was going on duty at the Tong Wo Cotton Mill (東華紗廠), situated at No.87 Ward Road, where 2,900 male and female workers are employed, 140 workers failed to turn up for work, but as they has a sufficient number to perform the duties, work was carried on as usual. At 6.45 a.m., the manager sent a message to the workers who failed to turn up, requesting them to

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G. 12008.5.20.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Made by _____ *Forwarded by* _____

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return to work, which they did, and now everything is quiet.

No information was obtained regarding the holding of any meetings of strikers, either inside or outside the Settlement, on Feb. 18th, and there were no demonstrations by the strikers.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Bongler

D. S. 90

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G. 15000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6027
18/2/25.

Yangtzepoo Station.

Feb. 18th. 1925

Further **REPORT ON** Strike at the Deh Kong Cotton Mill, No.2 Ten yueh Road

Made by H. Grubb. *Forwarded by* Inspt. Johnston.

Sir,

I beg to report that the manager of the Deh Kong Cotton Mill has closed the Mill down until the strike is settled, and a notice to this effect was pasted outside on Feb. 17th. 1925

At 6 a.m. Feb.18th. about 800 employees, on day shift, of the Yue Foong (裕豐) Cotton Mill, No.98 Yangtzepoo Road went on strike, giving as their reason that their pay was too small. Another 800 employees also on day shift have carried on work as usual. In all there are about 2000 workers employed in the Yue Foong Mill, 1500 of which are women.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servt,

H. Grubb

D. S.

W.

S. S. I.

Form No. 2
C. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6026
18/2/25

Yangtszepoo Station.

February 17th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, No.2 Tengyueh Road.

Made by D. S. Grubb *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report with reference to the Strike at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill.

Between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Feb. 16th '25, about 1000 male and female strikers attended a meeting at Tseu Ka Wan (周家灣), about one li north of Ying Ziang Kong.O.O.L. The strikers were addressed by Tsha Ts Wo (朱之俊), School-teacher, and Woo Sien Tsing (吳先清), female school-teacher, who stated to them that all their demands (attached to report of Feb. 14th) had been granted with the exception of Nos. four and five. The strikers also demanded that those arrested by the Police be released and full pay for the period on Strike for all. Two of the strikers Tsang Ts Siao (張之樂), and Tseu San Ts (周三子) also made speeches at the Meeting.

At 5 p.m. Feb. 16th, two strikers, Tseu Siao Dah (諸小大) and Si Ka Pau (徐阿寶), were arrested while intimidating about 300 Dah Kong Mill employees at the Mill Quarters on Singliang Road. These men with about thirty others, were preventing the employees from going to work under threats of assault. They have been charged with intimidation.

At 6 p.m. Feb. 16th, about 120 employees, and at 6 a.m. Feb. 17th, about 300 employees, reported for work at the Dah Kong Mill, but were not allowed to start.

Reports have been received from all the Japanese Mills in the District, expecting the Strike to spread, but work is still being carried on as usual.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

.....Station.

.....192

REPORT ON.....

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Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

(2)

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

H. Gould

L. S.

F C-1

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-25.

6022
16/2/25

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtszepoo Station.

Feb. 16th. 1925

Further **REPORT ON** strike at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, Hol Tengyueh Road.

Made by D. S. Grubb. *Forwarded by* Insept. Johnston.

Sir,

I beg to report that during Feb.15th. no trouble was caused by the strikers of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, nor no meetings took place inside the settlement in the Yangtszepoo district.

Between 2 and 3 p.m. Feb.15th., about 300 strikers, both male and female, assembled on a vacant piece of land about one li north of Ying Liang Kong (引翔港), C. P. L. for the purpose discussing opening negotiations with the Japanese manager of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, but they were dispersed by Police attached to Ying Liang Kong Native Police Station. The Names of the two principal agitators were ascertained as Tsha Ts Wo (蔡子華), School teacher, Native Of Honan, who until Feb.15th. 1925, resided at No.6[illegible] Hotchow Road, and Tseu San Ts (周三子), an employee of the Dah Kong Mill. Three female students were also present.

Several strikers, including one Tsang Ts Siao (張之小), of the Dah Kong Mill, attended a meeting at 11 p.m. Feb. 15th. at Koong San (崑山路) Road in Frenchtown, where the sign board on the roadway was marked Lau Koong Ve (勞工会).

At 6 p.m. Feb.15th. over 300 employees, and 6 a.m. Feb. 16th. about 750 employees, mostly females, entered the Dah Kong Mill with the intention of working, but as this was an insufficient number they were turned out and the manager agreed to pay them a certain percentage of their pay.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Grubb

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

4021
N/2/5

Yangtszepoo Station.

Feb. 14th. 1925

Addendum **REPORT ON** Strike at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill.

Made by D. S. Grubb. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir,

At 6, P. M. on the 14th. February 1925 about 700 night shift employees of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, entered the Mill with the intention of working, but as this was an insufficient number, the Japanese manager decided not to start the machinery, and agreed to pay the 700 employees at least half pay and they left satisfied.

There has been no trouble nor demonstration at the Mill and no outward signs of intimidation so far.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
H. Grubb
D. S.

D. C. I.

6021
16/2/25

Chinese ought to hold the righteousness of Chinese. Workers must hold the righteousness of workers. All of the same mind, protest against the Japanese. All of the same mind, protest against the capitalists. The Labourers' Association is to be obeyed, the rumours of capitalists are not to be listened to. When the Labourers' Association is obeyed and all of the same mind, the strike must have a successful result. The successful result is the increase of wages and every day we are on strike is to be paid for. If we are not of the same mind, then we all lose face. All of the same mind, protest against the Japanese. All of the same mind, protest against the capitalists.

6021
16/2/25

We have been working for the Dah Kong Cotton Mill for many years, and profits, amounting to several thousand of millions of dollars, have been made by us to the Japanese capitalists. We workers are in great distress, as we have to work more than 12 hours a day. The money we earn is not sufficient for us to buy food and other necessary expenses. But the Japanese treat us as though we were not of mankind. They give us blows or dismiss us as they like, and care little about the existence of our lives. The oppressive action on the part of the Japanese is that the time for work has been lengthened several times, but our wages remain still the same. Formerly, one worker took charge of one machine, later, he looked after two machines, but now, three machines are taken in charge by one. Fellow workers! Our wages are so small and our work is so hard, we are in fact slaves of the Japanese, with no difference to oxen and horses. The Japanese have pressed upon us to the utmost, and the only thing for us to do now is to be all of one mind and go on strike in order to protest against the cruelty of the Japanese. The following articles are [illegible] for approval.

1. Not to decrease the [illegible] dismiss any workers without suffi[illegible]

2. No assault [illegible]

3. Wages are to [illegible] as a means of punishment.

4. A 10% inc[illegible]

5. To dis[illegible] he is not to be re-[illegible]

6. When [illegible] wages are not to [illegible]

7. [illegible] Mill, such as [illegible]

be boiled.

The above are our necessary demands and our aims must be reached. Fellow workers! More than 20,000 employees of the Waigai Wata Kaisha have gone on strike as a result of the illtreatment on the part of the Japanese capitalists.

Dah Hong is the Mill, who treat the Chinese employees the most cruelly of all the Japanese Mills. We ought to be all of the same mind in opposition to their cruelty. Protest against the illtreatment of the Japanese to gain the last victory!

The whole body of the workers of the
Dah Hong Cotton Mill.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Yangtszepoo Station February 14th 1925.

Time and date reported 4 pm. Feb. 15th Strike commenced 6 am. Feb. 14th. Time and date I.O. informed 4.45 pm. Feb. 13th and 8.30 am. Feb. 14th.

By whom reported Y. Takahashi, Manager of the undermentioned Mill

Trade or profession of strikers Millworkers

Number of strikers 3600 Male 500 Female 3000 Apprentices 100

Employer's name, address and business Dah Kong Cotton Spinning Co., No. 2 Tengyueh Road.

Union to which strikers belong Koong Hyung Taing Tuh We (工人進德會).

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Apparently partly in sympathy with strikers in Gordon Road district, and an increase of pay and better conditions in the Mill.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence About Feb. 11th 1925.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike Nil

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Nil. The Manager of the Mill has not been approached by representatives of the Strikers.

Names and addresses of strike leaders Tsang Ts Siao (張芝堯), address unknown, Tsha Ts Wo (蔡子華), School Teacher, 603 Meichow Road.

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration may possibly be an element of anti-Japanese feeling.

Meeting places of strikers Tseu Ka Wan (周家灣), O.O.L.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike One

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike One pamphlet relating to demands of Strikers, one ditty on the Strike. attached.

Name and address of printer of such circulars At present unknown.

Precautions taken by Police All necessary precautions taken to prevent trouble at the Mill and vicinity.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
A. Gaubl D.S.	Chas. Johnston Insp'r.		H. Yamano D.S.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.